

1923

KENYA

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DATE
11th Sept, 1923

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R CIRCULATION :-

Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Asst. U.S. of S.
S. H. Rad
15/10/23
Perm^t U.S. of S.
Parl^t U.S. of S.
Secretary of State.

SUBJECT

Maize Conference

Send copies report of - and comments upon proposals. Request approval of appointment recommended.

Give copies to Kilroy

Previous Paper

MINUTES

*All the proposals put has
have been approved in the
O.A.S.'s telegrams and Mr. Teague,
I hear from Mr. Harrison, is
already at work.*

*The Report is very interesting
the most important point is
of course the Native wage,
since it is there that the
greatest improvement is
needed. Mr. Harrison explained
that the Native will stop the chb
as soon as it is ripe & that dump,
& that he will be before
Council & will not judge
damages by looking at*

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13/10/23
31 OCT 1923
2 NOV 1923
copy report to Mr. H. Rad.
... - Lt. Gen. ...
copy report to D.O.

Subsequent Paper

M. 9
50880

masters for education, &
the teaching will be more
quickly assimilated if
- as is to be done - the
faculty grain is repeated
at the same address
instead of
at different ones.

The Entomological
Bureau should have
copy for any others -

& copies might go to
the D.O.S. & London

Ch. of Commerce (S. A.
Section) etc. (The Joint
E. A. Board will no doubt
have their own arrangements
for the supply of such
reports.]

And? ask. recd. &
express interest in the
Report with efforts to be
made - & refer to my
addressing telegrams.

(over) 13 x 25

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49513

10 OCT 23

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
KENYA.

11th September, 1923.

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My Lord Duke,

With reference to Sir C. Bowring's telegram No.249 of the 29th ultimo, on the subject of the application of the Agricultural Produce Export Ordinance, 1921, I have the honour to transmit for Your Grace's information, 10 copies of the Report of the Proceedings of a Maize Conference, which was held at Nairobi this year.

2. Your Grace will observe that the attendance at this Conference was fully representative of the Maize Industry and that the introduction of compulsory grading was unanimously recommended to Government. The relative Estimate submitted by the Director of Agriculture satisfied both the Resolution approved by the Conference (vide page 7 of the Report) and the view of Government that the cost of administering the Ordinance should be covered by revenue from grading fees.

3. The question was considered in Executive Council on August 24th and on the unanimous advice tendered to him, Sir Charles Bowring on August 28th proclaimed the application of the Ordinance to maize with effect from the 1st of November next.

4. The draft Regulations which appear in appendix 3 to the Report were submitted by the Director of

Agriculture -

HIS GRACE

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,

DOWNING STREET, LONDON, S. W.,

See
43194
Report
10 Copies.

Agriculture to the London Corn Trade Association and met with no objection. Additional rules relating to block stacking and pooling - the principle of which was accepted by the Conference (vide page 17 of the Report)-and affording authority to the Inspector to remove and retain a sample from each bag have been inserted. These Rules have been approved by the Acting Governor-in-Council and published.

5. At the time of publication the Rule relating to block stacking and pooling is "ultra vires" of the Agricultural Produce Export Ordinance, 1921. It is hoped that before the date on which the Rules come into operation an amending Ordinance will have been passed which will legalize that Rule by adding to Section 2 of the Principal Ordinance a clause defining "block-stacking" and by amending Section 10 (4) to read "The place and manner of storage (which may include block-stacking) the conveyance and the treatment of the produce." The publication of the Rules at the present time was essential in order that merchants should be guided in making forward contracts.

6. The reference in Sir Charles Bowring's telegram to the temporary employment of an Inspector at Kisumu requires elucidation. There is no intention of establishing permanent centres of inspection elsewhere than at the Port, but it became clear from representations advanced by the Kisumu and Mombasa Chambers of Commerce and by the Indian Merchants Association that the development of the native maize industry would be seriously retarded unless temporary provision were made for inspection of maize at Kisumu. Last season nearly 80% of the total amount of maize exported from this country -

country and about 90% of exported native-grown maize was railed to the Port from Kisumu. Much of the native grown maize now marketed has a moisture content exceeding 14%. The shipper naturally fears the risk that such maize railed down to him from the Lake will be left on his hands and would not unreasonably reduce his buying price to cover such risk or would take other precautionary steps which ultimately would deter the native grower. It is believed that the lesson of the necessity for adequate drying will be more quickly learned if rejection is made at the centre of the maize trade where moreover owing to cheaper labour and greater space it will be easier further to sun-dry rejected maize. Nor in such circumstances would the loss on railage or congestion of the lines of communication have been incurred. It may be argued that the trade itself should undertake this inspection in its own interest, but unfortunately at present it exhibits a lack of cohesion and confidence, and I agree that it is most ^{un-}desirable to expose this most promising industry to any danger that can be avoided. Government has therefore agreed to afford temporary inspection facilities on a voluntary basis and outside the scope of the Ordinance and Rules - for the issue at Kisumu of a certificate of test which though not final for export will eliminate the possibility of heavy losses. The salary of an Inspector and sundry expenses will be covered by a special fee and provision has been inserted in 1924 Estimates for the temporary service for 6 months only.

7. I concur in the course of action which has been taken and trust that the appointments mentioned in the telegram under reference will have Your Grace's

approval -

approval.

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I have the honour to be,
My Lord Duke,
Your Grace's most devoted and
most obedient servant,

R. Courton

GOVERNOR.



REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS
OF
Maize Conference
HELD AT
NAIROBI,
1923.

PRICE 2 SHILLINGS.



MAIZE CONFERENCE, 1923

Report of the proceedings of a Maize Conference convened by the Hon'ble the Director of Agriculture and held at the offices of the Department of Agriculture, Nairobi, on the 24th. and 25th. April, 1923.

Attendance.

The following representatives attended:—

Name.	Representing.
Col. W. K. Tucker, C.B.E. Hon. Conway Harvey,	Convention of Associations.
J. J. Toogood, Esq., J. Mackay, Esq., J. J. Cairns, Esq.,	
J. C. Shaw, Esq., Hon. Captain J. E. Coney, Hon. Colonel G. C. Griffiths, C.M.G.	Kenya Farmers' Association Ltd.
H. W. D. Frudd, Esq., J. T. Molloy, Esq.,	
A. E. Artis, Esq., E. N. Cornwall, Esq., A. C. Freeman-Pannett, Esq.,	Plateau Maize Growers, Limited.
Lahori Ram, Esq., Kali Dass S. Patel, Esq., W. J. Tyson, Esq.,	
S. H. Sayer, Esq.,	Conference and other Shipping Lines.
Hon. Alex Holm, E. Harrison, Esq.,	Shipping Agencies
T. J. Anderson, Esq., C. C. T. Sharp, Esq., Hon. C. L. N. Felling, C.M.G.,	
D. H. Elias, Esq., Colonel W. H. Franklin, C.B.E.,	Mombasa Chamber of Commerce.
A. C. Hunter, Esq., (Secretary.)	Indian Association.
	Nairobi Chamber of Commerce.
	Kisumu Chamber of Commerce.
	Director of Agriculture.
	Deputy Director of Agriculture.
	Entomologist.
	Plant Import Inspector.
	General Manager, Railways.
	Traffic Manager, Railway.
	H. M. Trade Commissioner.

Prior to the opening of the Conference and for purposes of discussion during its proceedings, quantities of Maize in bags and in samples representative of shipments made from Kenya, also "standard" samples of Maize from South Africa, were displayed for the information and guidance of representatives.

Proceedings of Maize Conference, April, 1923.

His Excellency the Acting Governor (Sir Charles Bowring, K. B. E., C. M. G.) in declaring the Conference open said:—

"When two days ago the Director of Agriculture suggested to me that I should attend to-day's meeting and formally open this Conference I accepted his invitation with alacrity because it afforded me an opportunity of proclaiming the great importance that this Government attaches to the Maize Industry. An additional matter of satisfaction to myself personally in being present at this important and representative gathering is the fact that the establishment of a large export trade in Maize was the very first recommendation of the Economic and Financial Committee over which I had the honour of presiding. The Committee's recommendations on the subject were put up just a year ago. At that time white farmers had already considered it worth their while largely to increase the acreage of Maize under cultivation and my Committee felt that as regards Maize produced by the native reserves the quantity could be increased and the quality improved under the direction and instruction of the Administrative and Agricultural Departments of Government."

"We believe that by encouraging a trade in a bulk commodity such as Maize for which there is a steady and practically unlimited demand in the world's markets, Government would be able to do much in the direction of restoring the financial equilibrium of the Colony because of the advantages direct and indirect which would accrue to such a large proportion of the community."

"For the white farmer Maize growing has the advantage of a quick return on the necessary outlay thus providing him with funds with which further to develop his holding."

"By co-operation the cost of marketing the crops can be reduced and the best methods of cultivation adopted."

"For the native the cultivation of Maize afforded an ideal occupation and one eminently suited to his methods of life and social custom. Unlike the cultivation of other more valuable crops such as Coffee for instance, it presented neither the dangers of the spread of disease by ignorant or negligent methods of cultivation nor the temptation of theft."

"There is ample demand for as much Maize as can be harvested both by Europeans and Natives and we had evidence before us to show that increased production in native areas had in the past invariably

"gone hand in hand with increased flow of voluntary labour from those particular areas.

"But it is not only the producer who benefits. The middleman in the case of the native crops, the shipping interests and the Coast Agencies, and the community as a whole derive advantages direct or indirect from the movement of a large growth of produce by road, rail and ship.

"Bulk trade means fully loaded trains, hence more widely distributed overhead charges. It means more shipping, hence reduced freight charges. It means the circulation of money throughout the country, hence an impetus to the import trade.

"I think we shall see before very long, a large increase in our imports, which I hope will enable the present high tariffs to be considerably reduced.

"The further stimulus to maize production which will be given by the completion of the branch railways at present under construction or under contemplation will be very great, as the railways will open up the richest Maize producing areas of the Colony.

"The Plateau line which may now be said to be approaching completion, is already beginning to tap a new area, and to make it possible for Maize to be produced economically, while the Thika extension by tending to shift the centre of maize production to a point nearer to the Coast, will possibly permit of a still lower flat rate railway freight charge than at present.

"Government accepted and acted on the recommendations of my Committee and afforded direct assistance in various manners such as guaranteeing a flat rate of Sh. 1/- per bag on Maize hauled over the Uganda Railway system and by guaranteeing an advance made to the Plateau Maize Growers' Association for the purchase of oxen and wagons to enable them to bring their crops to the Railway.

"I understand that the Director of Agriculture will presently furnish you, with certain statistics showing how Maize production has increased during the past twelve months and how very largely it may be expected further to increase in the future. I understand that over 30,000 tons of Maize has been exported since August last and that that represents double the quantity ever previously exported in a single year.

"My Committee realized that a considerable amount of detail in connection with the practical application of the policy of encouraging the Maize trade would require consideration and it is for the purpose of considering and making recommendations on this subject that this Conference has been convened.

"I now formally declare the Conference open and wish you success in your deliberations which I am sure will be to the great benefit of the Colony as a whole."

VOTE OF THANKS.

Mr. J. J. TOOGON in proposing a vote of thanks to His Excellency for having opened the Conference paid a tribute to His Excellency's effort in order to secure the reduction in the freight on Export Maize and said that they all appreciated and thanked him sincerely for that complete reduction.

That with the kind efforts of our friends at the Coast had put them in the market on almost equal terms with their competitors from other countries for the first time, and would enable up-country farmers to launch out. Unfortunately times had been a little hard and farmers had not had the wherewithal to undertake the extra development they would have liked. They had, however, been helped very considerably now by the high value of Maize at Home and by the returns they were getting. With a season such as this, which looked like a return to the old seasons that once came with such regularity in this Colony, he thought they could look forward to a very greatly increased production.

So long as the quality of their produce went forward, there was the certain prospect of expansion in the Maize growing industry particularly with the completion of the new Railways opening up such country as the Plateau and the Trans Nzoia.

Mr. H. W. D. FRUDD in seconding, said that having had large experience of maize export in South Africa he could foresee that Kenya, not too far ahead, would be a considerable competitor to South Africa. He could only hope that it would not be very long before Kenya would be up to the standard of South Africa, if not beyond it.

The vote of thanks to His Excellency was carried with acclamation.

AGENDA.

The Agenda comprising the following items and subjects was placed before the Conference:-

- (1) Opening by His Excellency the Acting Governor (Sir Charles Bowring, K.B.E., C.M.G.)
- (2) Election of Chairman.
- (3) Address by Director of Agriculture
- (4) Consideration of application of "Agricultural Produce Exports Ordinance" to Maize, Maize Meal, Beans and Peas.
- (5) Consideration of Regulations, Grades etc. (dependent upon decision under (4).)
- (6) Staff to be provided (dependent upon decision under (4).)
- (7) Maize production—improvement.
- (8) Plant for drying and cleaning and insect destruction.

- (9) Native Maize Production—improvement of marketing facilities.
- (10) Maize Exhibits for Empire Exhibition.
- (11) Any other business.
- To which was added:-*
- (12) Decision as to the date upon which the "Agricultural Produce Exports Ordinance 1921" shall come into operation.
- (13) Consideration to be given as to whether the grading and inspection rules should be administered by the Agricultural or Railways Departments.

BUSINESS.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN.

On the proposal of the Hon. Conway Harvey seconded by Mr. Toogood, the Director of Agriculture (Hon. Alex Holm) was unanimously elected Chairman.

ADDRESS BY THE HON'BLE THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.

The Chairman (Hon. Alex Holm) in the course of addressing the Conference said:-

"I am glad to see here to-day so representative a gathering of those interested in the Maize Industry. Before advising the Government as to the application of the "Agricultural Produce Exports Ordinance of 1921" I considered it advisable that every interest connected with the trade should have an opportunity of expressing its opinions and wishes. That is the origin of this Conference, and I feel sure that its advice will be most valuable.

"For some years past this Colony has desired that agricultural products should be graded prior to export, and the Convention of Associations passed resolutions in support. Soon after my arrival in this country the necessary legislative action was taken and in 1921 there was passed the Ordinance to which I have just referred (one based upon the South African Act) which is comprehensive and under it grading or inspection or both can be applied to certain products.

"In order to justify the provision of staff and facilities for the grading of exports it is necessary that the trade therein should reach a sufficient volume and that it should be constant. I am of opinion that the export maize trade now fulfils these requirements and that the time is opportune for the consideration of those matters for which this Conference has been convened.

"In order to elucidate the subject it will be of interest if I indicate to you the present position in respect of Maize production in this

Colony and the progress which is being made, information derived principally from the Agricultural Census and Customs returns.

"On European farms the acreage harvested in the last three years ending June 30th., was for 1919-20, 32,167 acres; for 1920-21, 30,846 acres; for 1921-22, 57,131 acres; and the actual production was 317,525; 164,722 and 338,837 bags respectively. These returns, which are considered to be accurate, gave average yields for these years respectively of 9.87, 5.34 and 5.93 bags per acre. It should be noted that the season 1919-20 was one favourable to the Maize crop, whereas in the two succeeding years the crop suffered from drought in the chief producing areas.

"Good as these yields are it may be observed that they are reduced somewhat by the practice of "double-cropping" or the growing of a maize crop in the "short rains". In the chief maize growing districts the average yields are rather higher than the figures quoted. For the current year the returns show that the area planted as at June 30th. 1922, was 75,444 acres, showing an increase of 41 per cent as compared with the previous year.

"On present information it is estimated that the 'European' production of maize for the current year is between 500,000 and 600,000 bags. With the impetus which the new railway line will give to the production of Maize in the Uasin Gishu Plateau and in the Trans-Nzoia an increase of 20 to 25 per cent in the area for 1923-24 may safely be predicted, bringing the total to a figure approaching 1,000,000 acres.

"It is quite impracticable to attempt to quote with a degree of accuracy figures in respect of maize produced by natives, but on information furnished by District Commissioners it would appear that the surplus of native maize, additional to the growers' own requirements may be estimated at about 500,000 bags. For the same reason the local consumption of marketed maize and maize meal cannot be determined. During the last two years the Department of Agriculture has been engaged in an endeavour to improve the quality and yield of native grown Maize by the distribution of good seed in native reserves. For this season's planting no less than about 800 bags have been so distributed, sufficient for the planting of about 13,500 acres.

"During the last 12 months—April 1922 to March 1923—368,770 bags of maize have been exported, of that 344,273 bags have been shipped since August last. The heaviest export in any previous year was that in 1919-20 when 164,058 bags were shipped. Of the total exported during the last year 190,063 bags were native grown and 178,707 were European grown. The heaviest shipment was made last month when 73,371 bags were exported. The source of origin of the maize exported this season up to the present is reflected in the following percentages of the total—Kisumu, 48 per cent; Nakuru, 29 per cent; Plateau and Trans Nzoia, 13 per cent; and other areas 10 per cent.

"As to destination 71 per cent was consigned to United Kingdom ports, 15 per cent to Rotterdam and Antwerp, 7 per cent to Hamburg, and 7 per cent to other places.

"Pending consideration of the application of the Grading and Inspection Ordinance and in order to facilitate the trade, the Department of Agriculture offered to inspect maize and to issue an inspection Certificate. Under that arrangement 80,000 bags have been inspected during the last few months.

"The favourable climatic conditions for maize culture and the remarkable fertility of the soil in the chief maize growing areas—both European and Native—point to maize being a most important staple crop of the Colony, and there is evidence to show that the costs of production do not suffer by comparison with other countries. The low flat rate on the Uganda Railway and the reduction in shipping freight and handling charges at Kilindini have greatly stimulated an increase in production. It has been fortunate that this substantial effort has coincided with a period of good prices and a firm market. Maize prices will assuredly fluctuate in the future as they have done in the past. The grower should therefore be prepared for 'Falls' as well as rises, and he would act unwisely if on a good maize farm he attempts to alter his system of farming, because of a temporary glut of maize in the world's markets with depressed trade and falling prices.

"I am of opinion that an export trade from this Colony amounting to 1,000,000 bags per annum is within sight and that the time has arrived when measures should be taken to ensure a good reputation being obtained for Kenya's output, to see that the shipper of maize of good quality does not suffer by shipments unsatisfactory in quality and in bad condition, and that facilities be provided for the trade to be conducted with security and to the greatest advantage. There is evidence to show that shipments have been made which have undoubtedly damaged the reputation of Kenya maize. That can and should be prevented.

"I commend to you for your consideration the application of the system of grading which has been so successfully adopted in South Africa for many years past. To the Union Department of Agriculture I am indebted for much useful information and assistance. It is true that when the demand is good and markets are firm there is little difficulty of disposing of maize with a reliable mark and in the hands of a trusted shipper, but when markets are overstocked and 'weak' a great advantage is gained if trade connections are well established and if buyers can entirely rely upon the maize offered to them being uniform in the quality stipulated.

"The advantage to be obtained in providing the trade with certificates which should be negotiable in advance of delivery is one which should receive your earnest consideration.

"If as the result of the deliberations of this Conference it should be decided to adopt grading, the proposed grades should be submitted to the London Corn Trade Association. It is important, in connection

"with work of this kind, that all interests should be consulted and that, if possible, any regulations laid down should be acceptable to all those interests. As an alternative to grading you will doubtless consider the advisability of adopting inspection only and the issue of an Inspection Certificate. My view is that the advantages obtained from the additional work of grading as compared with inspection only, fully justify the extra expense incurred. It is proposed that the opportunity should also be taken at this Conference of considering the advisability of applying the Ordinance to Maize Meal, Beans and Peas.

"This address would not be complete did it not include a reference to the valuable work which the Kenya Farmers' Association Limited has done during the last year in promoting an export trade in Maize.

"I do not doubt but that the Government of this Colony will be largely guided by the advice of this Conference, and the Department which I represent will appreciate your assistance and co-operation in the promotion of an industry which is capable of substantially contributing to the advancement of this Colony."

APPLICATION OF "AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE EXPORT ORDINANCE 1921".

The CHAIRMAN invited discussion as to the advisability of applying the provisions of the "Agricultural Produce Exports Ordinance 1921" (Appendix No. 2) to the export of Maize, and later he would ask for the advice of Conference as to its application to Maize Meal, Beans and Peas.

RESOLUTION.

The HON. CONWAY HARVEY moved the following resolution:

"Whereas this Conference is of opinion that it is essential to our Maize Industry in its competition in English and other markets that uniformity of standard, practice and authority should be established without delay and urges Government to apply the "Agricultural Produce Exports Ordinance of 1921" at the earliest possible date, and that under that Ordinance, Export Maize should be graded, on the understanding that the cost of grading shall be covered by grading fees."

In support of his resolution, Mr. Conway Harvey said:

"I feel very strongly that we shall get far better results from our work in connection with the maize industry if proper organized efforts are made in connection with grading at the Coast. There can be no doubt that dirty maize still leaving our Port must be detrimental to the reputation of Kenya Maize. The only proper method is to follow the lead made by South Africa and to have a system of compulsory grading. This is essential in the interests of producers in that we shall get our money much quicker even to the extent of making

"forward contracts. I do not think that the operation would be unduly costly. Five or six shilling cents per bag should be ample to meet the grading at the Coast."

Mr. SAYER mentioned that there was some misunderstanding as to whether compulsory inspection or compulsory grading was intended.

To which,

Mr. CONWAY HARVEY replied: "I consider that you could not grade without inspection. Inspection alone to me appears to be insufficient. My resolution is intended entirely to cover the complete operation of grading".

CHAIRMAN. "The Ordinance provides for either one or both".

Mr. MACKAY. "I should very much like to second Mr. Conway Harvey's resolution and would strongly support him in all the views which have been put forward by him. The Kenya Farmers' Association is in favour of compulsory grading and grading very thoroughly. We do not consider that inspection alone would be of any use because it would not be accepted on any of the London Markets."

Mr. FREEMAN-PANNETT stated that he would very much like to support the resolution if we could suitably arrange the grading of Native Maize. This type of Maize, he thought, could not continue the use of its recognized-trade term under a system of grading.

Mr. TOOGOOD said that the view the Kenya Farmers' Association took was that the principle of grading would improve the marketing quality of the local product and would also show a distinct advantage in the ultimate price realized when the Maize is sold.

Mr. SAYER did not see any objection to European grown Maize being graded, but felt that the compulsory grading of Native Maize would involve hardship and suggested that the system of grading should be voluntary rather than a matter applied by law.

The CHAIRMAN said that it is not unlikely that Conference would be able to provide for suitable grades to which Native Maize could be admitted. It would be very difficult in practice, in fact impracticable to determine whether "Mixed" Maize received at the Coast had been Native or European grown. He felt that if the Ordinance is to be applied it should not differentiate between European and Native.

CAPTAIN CONEY asked whether Mr. Conway Harvey intended that Maize Growers should bear the cost of grading or whether such cost should be borne by Government.

Mr. CONWAY HARVEY was of opinion that a small charge per bag should be made against those who would derive the benefits from grading.

COLONEL GRIFFITHS said that as there already was a feeling throughout the country that Maize has had some preference, it is the opinion of a number of people that the whole of the cost of grading should be borne by the producer who obtains the ultimate benefit.

Mr. MACKAY drew attention that the word "compulsory" was omitted from the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that it would be compulsory under the Ordinance and Regulations as approved by the Government in-Council, if the Ordinance was applied.

CAPTAIN CONEY at this point said that he was not satisfied that the resolution could be passed until some information was forthcoming as to whether the existing facilities at the Coast permitted of the bulk grading of Maize. He realized that the Agricultural Department was doing all that was possible to improve the standard of Maize, but he wanted the assurance that if grading was made compulsory, it would be possible to cope with the volume as it arrived at the Port.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that it was rather difficult to answer Captain Coney at this stage of the Conference, Mr. Felling and Mr. Elias had been good enough to go into this matter with him and they had come to the conclusion that the matter was primarily one of storage and not of grading.

COLONEL FRANKLIN stated that he had had a good deal of experience in the export of produce and was of opinion that a system of grading is almost necessary in these times in order to hold markets.

Mr. SAYER quoted a letter received from a firm at the Coast who were of opinion that as facilities did not exist at Mharaki or Kilindini for the conditioning of Maize, this operation should be carried out up country; otherwise it would mean erecting sheds etc. for the purpose.

The CHAIRMAN replied if later Government finds it impossible to do what the Conference urges then Government is in a position to review the matter again and amend the regulations to suit the circumstances.

Mr. TOOGOOD said that his firm had sent about 50,000 bags of maize to the Coast which had been inspected and that they were very thankful for the assistance that had been rendered by the Agricultural Department. The grading system must grow as the output increases in quantity.

The CHAIRMAN expressed the hope that unanimity would be obtained in this very important matter. He would like to see the principle adopted and the details gone into later.

Mr. SAYER was of opinion that every encouragement should be given to natives to grow maize. He was not satisfied under this compulsory grading scheme that the interests of the native were being safeguarded and moved an amendment "that the grading of native maize be voluntary".

Mr. PATEL in seconding remarked that the compulsory grading of native maize should be left over until a better quality is produced.

COLONEL GRIFFITHS pointed out that natives are now exporting Maize and that their interests are not at present safeguarded. The native will receive a greater safeguard if a grade to include native maize is introduced. The firms dealing in native Maize would strengthen their position as they would be enabled to sell on forward contracts. If the system of grading means improvement in European grown Maize it will also encourage the improvement of native Maize.

Mr. ARTIS said that the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce was in favour of the grading proposals provided,

- (1) That the number of grades applied should be as few as possible, and
- (2) That satisfactory facilities for grading are provided at suitable producing centres say at Kisumu, Londiani or Nakuru, Thika and possibly Nairobi.

The Chamber was of opinion that facilities did not exist at the Port to permit of all the grading being done there.

Mr. SAYER in reply to Colonel Griffiths said that native Maize is now being sold in the Market at very good prices. If grading is introduced we have no evidence to show that the whole of the native Maize may not be rejected for export on account of moisture content or other condition.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that all native Maize is not necessarily bad Maize. If free of weevil it is very acceptable on the London Market. So far as the native interests are concerned, Mr. Sayer can be assured that they will be looked after by the Agricultural Department equally as well as those of the European producer.

He did not see why the Natives who use their land properly should not in time produce maize which would fall into the higher grades and gave the opinion that the interests of the native would not suffer by passing the proposed regulations.

Mr. SAYER in view of the Chairman's assurances asked permission with the consent of his seconder, to withdraw his amendment, which was accordingly done.

The resolution was then again read to the meeting and carried unanimously.

ANNUAL CONFERENCES.

Mr. CONWAY HARVEY considered that it was extremely probable that ideas affecting grades and grading will alter as time passes and thought that such a Conference as this should be convened annually.

Mr. TOOGOOD expressed himself in accord with this view.

Mr. FREEMAN-PANSETT also agreed provided that the grades etc. for

the following season would be definitely fixed by these successive Conferences.

The CHAIRMAN said that it would be advisable to have a resolution on this subject.

COLONEL GRIFFITHS then proposed:-

"That the Director of Agriculture annually convenes a Maize Conference".

Mr. MACKAY seconded the proposal which was put to the Conference and carried unanimously.

PROPOSED GRADES AND REGULATIONS.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that as the decision to apply the Ordinance had been made it was now necessary to consider how it should be applied i.e. Regulations and Grades would have to be decided upon.

He explained that the draft Grades and Regulations which had been placed before Conference had been put forward with the object of creating discussion and he did not wish to press for their complete approval. In explanation of the proposals submitted to Conference he said that very largely they followed the practice about to be adopted in South Africa under the elevator system. Seeing that we are starting quite fresh it might be the wish in this country to follow the South African practice. In many respects the type and quality of East African Maize conforms to the South African standard. The first matter for consideration is what number of grades we should have and the classes, and description.

There is the proposal to have two grades of flat white maize. In past years South Africa had three but now are about to have two only. Flat white is a type suitable for certain Native Reserves. The Department has for the last two years been distributing the round white variety also. If free of purplish kernels it could be graded as round white. As to flat yellow there is none on the market yet. The same applied to round yellow maize. The Department intends to distribute some round yellow in future. It is a type more suited to some districts in this country than flat white. As to grades 3, 4 and 5, it would be advisable to make provision for them now although there might not be much trade in them at present.

With regard to mixed maize the description indicates what type will come under that class. The note underneath is, in my opinion, very important. The position in Kenya is slightly different than in South Africa. We here have large quantities of maize which include a number of purplish coloured kernels. Unless something is specified with regard to this purplish maize, such maize would naturally fall under the mixed maize class yet not be a good selling sample.

The mixed class should not contain more than a certain percentage of purplish coloured maize because that considerably reduces its value on the market.

The Under Grade class—that is to comprise maize not falling within the requirements of other classes. Here we have a particular case in Kenya which does not obtain in South Africa. Here Maize is more subject to weevils than in South Africa. In South Africa the Regulations provide that no certificate will be provided for weevily maize, that might be a hardship in this country. In this "under grade" class the Inspection Certificate should state whether a consignment is "free of weevils" or "slightly weevily" at date of inspection. Further it might be advisable that no certificate should be issued for Maize which was "very weevily". The proposal was not that export should be prohibited, but that no Certificate of Grade should be issued.

With regard to Grade 1, the Regulations hitherto in force in South Africa provided for a maximum of 1% of yellow, discoloured and defective kernels. The proposed regulation provided for 3% of such, which is the same as the new South African regulation. As an example a sample of Nakuru-Njoro Maize was exhibited which contained the following percentages:-

2%	Yellow Kernels
1%	Discoloured Kernels
1%	Defective Kernels

This sample of Nakuru-Njoro Maize assuming that it falls within the percentage of moisture content could, with very little dressing, be graded in Class 1 as now proposed.

Mr. CONWAY HARVEY indicated that under the old description of Grade 1 in South Africa in the year 1911, the following percentage representative of one million bags were exported:-

Flat White	80.5%
Flat Yellow	2.7%
Round White	7%
Round Yellow	13.5%

Mr. MACKAY speaking with regard to Flat White Maize considered that the grade should be sufficiently high to ensure a high quality Maize yet sufficiently low to permit of the bulk say 50% of the crop coming within Grade 1. It is purely a matter of percentage allowed. He did not know whether 4% is considered a fair average quality Maize but thought that consideration be given as to whether 3% is sufficient to catch the bulk export.

The CHAIRMAN suggested, in order to expedite the business of Conference, that the Grade marks and classes be decided first. Conference would then be in a position to deal with the descriptions independently.

Mr. TOOGOOD considered that the grades shown on the draft were satisfactory and he proposed that the system indicated should be adopted.

COLONEL GRIFFITHS proposed that the principle of numbering consecutively 1 onwards be adopted. This is the principle recognized by the London Market.

Mr. TOOGOOD who seconded, agreed with Colonel Griffiths.

The proposal was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

CLASSIFICATION OF GRADES.

The CHAIRMAN then asked Conference to consider the classes as indicated for the various grades.

COLONEL GRIFFITHS said that he had closely scrutinized the proposed classes and moved that classes Nos. 1 to 5 be adopted.

CAPTAIN CONEY supported and seconded.

Mr. CONWAY HARVEY did not think that a good case had been made out for Round White.

Mr. MACKAY thought that if we decide to introduce a large number of grades we would only get small parcels of some of these which would be practically unknown on the Market.

Mr. ARTIS was of opinion that Grade No. 2 should be described as White second Grade. The people on the buying market were not likely to have any appreciable difficulty if the Maize is round or flat so long as it is white. There had recently been some extremely good exports of this type of Maize from Kenya. It is in demand in moderate quantities under the title "Kenya White Maize" on the London Market. He accordingly thought that by classifying Flat White and Round White together one grade could be eliminated.

The CHAIRMAN said that he was afraid that the previous Speaker's proposition was not quite correct. The dealers do want to know whether the parcel is flat white or round white, particularly in handling negotiable certificates. He also referred to a statement that Round White had been dropped by South Africa. This is not the case, the South African Regulations provide for 2 Grades of Flat White and 1 Grade of Round White as is proposed for Kenya.

The motion was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then invited discussion as to class of the proposed grade 6—"Mixed".

COLONEL GRIFFITHS proposed that class 6 be for Mixed Maize.

Mr. SAYER did not think that native Maize should go entirely into the Under Grade class. He had particular instructions from the Kisumu Chamber of Commerce to press for a Mixed Native Grade.

Mr. MACKAY considered that class 6 as drafted provided for that and seconded Colonel Griffiths' proposal.

Mr. ARTIS opined that Kavirondo Maize was very desirable on the European markets. So far as the Market prices were concerned he mentioned that in August last, this Mixed maize which contained a percentage of purplish coloured kernels fetched only 10 shillings per ton less than "Hickory King". He therefore could not support the resolution unless a higher percentage of purplish coloured kernels were permitted and suggested that the "Note" inserted after class 6 should only be applied to Grades 1 to 5.

COLONEL FRANKLIN drew attention to the Chairman's previous remarks to the effect that by teaching the Native to improve his Maize that it would very easily come within the proposed grade.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that he could not see who is going to define the term "Native". His view was that the terms Native or European should not be introduced into these grades they should be put on the market not by source of origin, but on their own merits. He would suggest that to get over the question of this purplish coloured Maize there might be two grades of "Mixed" one with a limited and small percentage of "purplish" kernels and the other to include any quantity of such coloured kernels.

COLONEL GRIFFITHS accordingly amended his resolution which was carried.

Mr. CONWAY HARVEY did not like the term "Under Grade" which gave the impression that Maize exported under this grade was rubbish and suggested "No Grade" as being a better definition.

COLONEL GRIFFITHS suggested the word "Unclassified" for this Grade.

The CHAIRMAN said that he would like to explain this matter. At one time in South Africa it was called "Below Grade" afterwards "N Grade" and now the latest proposal is to call it "Under Grade". He suggested that the term "No Grade" is not quite the best because it may come under the class of Maize where "no certificate" maize is sold. The latest South African definition was probably a recommendation from a Maize Conference. The proposal that No. 8 be termed "Under Grade" was then approved.

DESCRIPTIONS OF GRADES.

The CHAIRMAN mentioned that with regard to the descriptions there would be a great deal of detail to be decided and suggested from the Chair the advisability of considering the appointment of a Committee to go into these details and to report to Conference.

COLONEL TUCKER supported, and proposed that the Committee should comprise representatives from Mombasa, Nairobi, Plateau and Nakuru.

This was agreed to and the following representatives agreed to serve on this Committee:- Hon. Alex Holm, (Chairman), Colonel Griffiths

Colonel Franklin, Messrs. Conway Harvey, Tyson, Mackay, Patel, Cornwall and Artis.

REGULATIONS.

The CHAIRMAN asked Conference to consider the regulations which he had drafted and now placed before members.

CAPTAIN CONEY enquired as to how and when these regulations were going to be brought into effect and suggested that Mr. Felling might be in a position to give his views.

The CHAIRMAN asked for discussion on regulation No. 1 before proceeding further because if this important regulation were amended many of the other draft regulations would be affected.

Mr. SAYER suggested that grading would be much improved from a buyer's point of view if graded at source of production. He considered in the case of Kavirondo Maize that the expense of transport to the Coast would be lost on Maize that was under grade, nor did he think that grading of a large volume of trade was possible at Mbaraki and Kilindini Piers.

Mr. ARTIS said that from a merchant's point of view and it was also the feeling of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce, that it is desirable, if possible, to have grading effected at a certain number of up-country stations.

The wish at the Coast is to be in a position to expedite shipment by the possible means. It is a common occurrence for Maize to arrive at Kilindini or Mbaraki late in the afternoon for shipment by a steamer sailing at dawn on the following day. Thus if grading had to be accomplished between these hours serious congestion is bound to occur at the Port.

Mr. FELLING said that he would like to know more about the proposal to grade at District Centres. He considered that the cost of grading under these circumstances would be a serious handicap. It involved a further inspection at the Coast for the detection of maize which may have come through ungraded. He further said that it must be understood that difficulties are bound to occur at the Coast in the absence of sufficient accommodation. The recent traffic there has given the Railway a good deal of trouble. At Kilindini there is accommodation for 40,000 bags or approximately 4,000 tons of Maize. During March there was a shortage of shipping, while during that month 60,000 bags had arrived at the Port. It was true that in South Africa in certain circumstances trucks were kept under load. Here, for various reasons this is impracticable. He commended to Conference the "Block-stacking" system as now practised in South Africa. There are various factors in the South Africa Block-stacking Agreement (Appendix No. 1) which are peculiarly suitable to the conditions here. Clause 3 reads:-

"Block-stacking—The administration may, at its Discretion, keep and stack such Maize in Block Stacks composed of one, "or more grades, irrespective of weight or ownership of bags." Another Clause reads:-

"Consent to Pooling of Maize:- Subject to compliance by the Administration with their disposal instructions as above mentioned, the Exporter consents to the Administration pooling his Maize and utilizing the same in its entire discretion for delivery in accordance with any disposal instructions."

In South Africa they introduced the system of "Pooling" of the grain. Thus any losses occurring in any stock was borne pro rata by the various owners of that stock, likewise was any increase in value from any source so distributed.

Unless you introduce such systems here the shipment of increased quantities of Maize will be impossible. It is a very serious matter which members will have to consider.

The CHAIRMAN suggested for consideration that this very important question should be carefully gone into by Conference. A Committee might be formed to discuss the question of "Block-stacking and Pooling" and to report to Conference later.

COLONEL GRIFFITHS supported this proposal which was agreed to by the Committee to comprise the following representatives:- Mr. Felling (Chairman); Colonel Tucker, Captain Coney, Messrs. Sayer, Toogood, Freeman-Pannett, Frudd, Elias, Harrison, Lahori Ram.

Mr. ARTIS wished it to be understood that he had no intention to hinder the work of the Railway. He considered that his proposal for up-country grading added to the work of the Agricultural Department but did not affect the working of the Railway.

The CHAIRMAN then adjourned the meeting until 3 p.m. in order to give the two Committees time in which to consider the subjects referred to them and then to report to Conference.

On re-assembling the Chairman explained to Conference that the Committee appointed for the purpose of considering grade description and regulations had agreed as to their recommendations.

The SECRETARY then read these descriptions of grades (see Appendix No. 3), which were unanimously confirmed.

"BLOCK-STACKING & POOLING"

Mr. FELLING submitted the report of this Committee, and explained that the recommendations were unanimous with the exception of that referring to one Matas pier, to which there had been one dissenter.

The following resolutions based on the recommendations of the Committee, were, after explanation by Mr. Elias, put to Conference

- (1) Proposed by Mr. Toogood, seconded by Colonel Tucker:-
"The Committee is of opinion that with the introduction of any system of grading of Maize, pooling and block-stacking are inevitable".

Conference *unanimously approved* this resolution, and it was agreed that the principles of the South African agreement (see Appendix 1) with adaptations to meet local requirements should be adopted.

- (2) "That the weight of each bag of Maize shall be 203 lbs. gross. Any consignments of an average weight in excess of 208 lbs. per bag to be penalised by charging double the difference in the ordinary Railway rate from the point of origin to the Coast on the weight in excess of an average of 203 lbs. per bag."

Put to the Conference and *carried unanimously*.

- (3) "The Committee suggests that the Government consider the advisability and practicability of confining the export of Maize to one Pier."

Mr. FELLING explained that it would be highly desirable to concentrate the work at one pier, if possible, and pointed out that the resolution merely suggested the consideration of the advisability and practicability of confining the traffic to one Pier.

Mr. FRUDD on being questioned by Chairman as to whether this proposal would handicap shipping, expressed the view that it would facilitate shipping. The resolution was then put to the meeting and *carried unanimously*.

REGULATIONS.

The CHAIRMAN saying that these points having been decided it would now be possible to proceed with the Regulations, asked the Secretary to read these for consideration individually.

Regulation No. 1 read. Mr. Freeman-Pannett considered that the grading posts should be left to the discretion of the Director of Agriculture and proposed the addition of the words "at the Port", the sentence then to read "or such other places at the Port as the Director of Agriculture may prescribe". This was agreed to and the regulation approved as follows:-

"The maize shall be delivered in a manner suitable for purposes of inspection at the Wharf at Kilindini or Mbaraki Piers or at such other places at the Port as the Director of Agriculture may prescribe."

The CHAIRMAN at this stage pointed out all the regulations passed by this Conference would be subject to being closely revised by the Law Department.

Regulation No. 2 approved as follows:-

"The owner or shipper shall notify the Inspector giving particulars of the consignment, i.e. Name of Ship on which space has been provided, Consignee, Destination, number of bags."

Regulation No. 3. Mr. Cornwall enquired whether four days notice was necessary. He thought that two days such notice would be sufficient to allow for grading preparations.

The CHAIRMAN said that a reasonable time should be provided in which to carry out the grading. From information received from Durban one grader there can handle about 3,000 bags a day. He did not think that the facilities here would permit of that average, but he thought that 2,500 bags per day might be possible. It was therefore necessary that Graders should be notified well in advance in order to provide for the reception and grading of the Maize.

Mr. MACKAY answering the Chairman said that the latter could be assured that Farmers would do everything possible to assist Graders and pointed out that it was to the advantage of the farmer as well as the Grader to send consignments forward as uniform in grade as possible.

Mr. CONWAY HARVEY inquired what proportion of bags in each consignment would have to be examined.

The CHAIRMAN replied that if grading is to be done satisfactorily each bag has to be examined.

COLONEL GRIFFITHS proposed and Mr. Sayer seconded that this regulation be entirely deleted. This was put to the vote and defeated, three voting for the resolution and 7 against. The regulation was then approved as follows:-

"Such notification shall be given at least four clear days before shipment is due, and delivery at the places mentioned in (1) shall, if required, be made at least two clear days before shipment.

"Inspection shall only be made within 14 days of shipment. If necessary, re-inspection shall be made and the grade may thereupon be altered."

Regulation No. 4. Mr. FRUDD was of opinion that in order to allow of shippers being enabled to earmark room in the holds it was necessary to have grading certificates before the Bills of Lading were prepared, and suggested that a grading certificate should be issued on presentation of "shipping order".

Mr. SRAW thought that difficulty would be experienced by Farmers in obtaining cash advances on their Maize if the issue of grading certificates is not made promptly.

Mr. FELLING considered that the Railway Consignment Notes which indicate a receipt of quantity are sufficient evidence of existence for the Banks to make advances on, further the insurance was an additional safeguard. Regulation 4 was then put to the meeting and approved as under:-

"The certificate of grade shall be delivered to the shipper only on production of the 'Shipping Order' or 'bill of lading'."

Regulation No. 5 was approved without discussion, as under:-

"Every bag of maize in a consignment shall be examined before a certificate is granted in respect of such consignment."

Regulation No. 6. Mr. FRUDD pointed out that Shipping Companies were very loth to accept Maize which was in any way affected by weevil and he did not think that certificates should be issued for such. Subject to this regulation reading "weevily" instead of "very weevily" it was approved and reads:-

"No certificate of grade shall be issued in respect of any consignment of maize found on examination to be wet, unripe or badly developed, musty or "weevily"; for the export of maize which is defective in these respects but whose export is not prohibited under Regulation 17, an Inspection Certificate shall be issued."

Regulation No. 7. A resolution that bags should be "lugged" was put. Subject to inclusion of the word "securely" before "double sewn" this was approved as follows:-

"Maize intended for export shall be contained in new twill bags, 2½ lbs. weight, 8 by 8, or 8 by 6 (porter and shot) in good condition and securely double sewn with over-lapping edges."

Regulation No. 8. Mr. Patel said that a standard weight of 203 lbs. bags would be suitable to his class of trade, also that Mr. Lahori Ram agreed with him in this matter. The following was then approved:-

"The weight of each bag of maize shall be 203 lbs. gross."

Regulation No. 9. Subject to addition of the words "within a ring" at the end of draft regulation, this was unanimously adopted and reads:-

"Each bag of produce graded in accordance with this Ordinance shall be branded with (K) and the number of the grade within a ring."

Regulation No. 10. Approved subject to the word "Government" being deleted therefrom and now reads:-

"Weevily produce shall, provided the consignor shall have clearly stated on the railway consignment note that such produce is weevily be accepted by the Railway Administra-

"tion for transport to the coast for export under supervision, and provided further that each consignment of such produce shall be accompanied by a special form of certificate endorsed "weevily".

Regulation No. 11. Approved as drafted, reading:-

"In the event of produce developing weevil after it has been graded the owner thereof shall, upon receipt of notice to this effect from the Inspector, remove the same forthwith at his own expense to a place set aside for such produce."

Regulation No. 12. Approved as follows :-

"Weevily produce awaiting shipment at the port shall be stored separately from clean produce and any produce railed "as sound and discovered by the grader to be weevily on arrival at the port shall be removed forthwith by the owner at his expense to a place set aside for such produce."

Regulation No. 13. Approved as follows:-

"Should it be found necessary to store weevily produce at the places mentioned in Regulation 1 pending the arrival of a vessel with space available to take such produce, the cost of such storage shall be borne by the owner."

Regulation No. 14. Draft regulation to be entirely deleted and following, which was carried unanimously, substituted therefor:-

"Weevily produce shall not be shipped in a hold which also contains clean produce."

The CHAIRMAN asked Mr. Frudd whether in this connection Shipping Companies would raise objection.

Mr. FRUDD considered that such a rule would strengthen their hands in dealing with weevily Maize.

A general discussion ensued as to how weevily Maize not shipped would be disposed of.

The CHAIRMAN asked Conference to consider at this stage a recommendation made by the Intercolonial Railway Council regarding Rail way rate on Export Maize.

Mr. FELLING then explained the matter and read the following resolution of that Council:-

"Resolved that when Maize for export, which has obtained the benefit of the low export rate, is rejected for export under Grading or other Regulations the rates contained in Special Goods Tariff No. 2 shall be applied for the journey to the Coast and half those rates on any such maize that may be reconsigned up-country for sale in a local market."

COLONEL GRIFFITHS moved that this Conference endorse the regulation as proposed by the Intercolonial Railway Council seconded by Mr. Toogood and carried.

Regulation No. 15. Approved as follows:-

"All produce rejected by the grader shall be removed by "and at the expense of the owner from the wharf sheds not later than the fourth day after such rejection, provided that produce rejected on account of dampness may be dried "by the consignee, on premises to be provided by himself, "at his own expense, and may again later be offered for inspection."

Regulation No. 16. A discussion took place as to whether 30 days was sufficient in which rejected Maize could be re-conditioned.

Mr. SAYER thought that the time limit should be extended to 42 days. The consensus of opinion favoured the Chairman's suggestion that 30 days was a reasonable time. The regulation was put to the vote and adopted as under:-

"In the event of any consignor electing to store produce rejected for export, in private sheds away from the wharf such action shall be permitted, but should the owner of such produce thereafter decide to dispose of it locally he may do so on payment of the difference between the special export railway rate and the ordinary rate obtaining between the station of origin and the Port. If the produce rejected is not re-submitted for grading and exported within a period of 30 days from the date of rejection, payment of such difference must then be made."

Regulation No. 17. The CHAIRMAN remarked that the matter of pure content was a very important one and before inviting discussion on the subject he would ask Mr. Sharp to give certain information for disposal to Conference. Mr. Sharp replied as follows:-

"I have made a series of tests of the moisture content of the Maize exported throughout the last twelve months. I will give you the results of the tests of the Maize from the Kisumu and the Nakuru-Njoro districts. Of the Kisumu Maize 77% contains above 12½% moisture and 57% above 13.5% moisture. Of the Nakuru-Njoro Maize 10% contains over 12½% moisture and 4% contains 13½% moisture. A smaller number of tests have been made from the Plateau Maize and the results indicate that it is on the whole similar "in respect of moisture content to the Nakuru Maize."

Mr. HARRISON was of opinion that the district in which the maize was grown to a considerable extent governed its moisture content on shipment at present. He thought that the moisture increased the nearer the land lay towards Lake Victoria. He would ask Mr. Sharp whether he had any experience of Maize grown by Europeans in Lunbwa district, to which Mr. Sharp replied:-

"In reply to Mr. Harrison the figures for Fort Ternan White Maize were given. As only seven tests of this Maize have been made, covering shipments of 4,000 bags, too much reliance should not be placed on the accuracy of these figures but 100% contained over 12½% moisture and 60% over 13½% moisture".

Mr. FREEMAN-PANNETT said that he had shipped maize containing up to 17% moisture. That had arrived in good condition and he had received no complaint about it.

Mr. ARTIS concurred with previous speaker. The only disadvantage he experienced in high moisture Maize being shrinkage.

Mr. CONWAY HARVEY did not think there would be the slightest difficulty in reducing the moisture of Maize emanating from Nyanza. He attributed the present high moisture to the fact that Natives had not been taught how to market their crops.

COLONEL TUCKER recommended a high standard for Kenya Maize so that it should be able to maintain a good reputation. He ventured to put forward 12½% as being the maximum to achieve this purpose.

Mr. FREEMAN-PANNETT protested against this low moisture content standard. He felt that the export of Native grown maize would practically cease if this was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN stated that Maize in Native Reserves is harvested before it is ready. Duka owners buy before it is ready to be taken off the cob. The practice is fundamentally wrong as harvesting and shelling is being done before the maize is ripe. If the Merchant knows that such practices are going to prevent export of the Maize because it is too wet, he will see on his part that he buys only what is in reasonably good condition.

Mr. HARRISON thought that it would take a year or two before Natives would be induced to bring in dry Maize and suggested that as 15% is about the safe average for Native grown Maize this should be the general figure under the regulation.

On a suggestion being made that the "moisture content" permissible should vary according to the grade,

The CHAIRMAN said he did not like the principle of differentiation of percentage of moisture in different grades.

The proposal meant that "mixed maize" would go out with 15% moisture and the export of maize of a higher quality would be prohibited.

The reason South Africa put in this prohibition clause, was that she wanted to establish a high reputation immediately on the London Market, and desired to prevent Maize not in sound condition leaving the country. There is a large market in South Africa for maize which

would not be exported. Of twelve million bags about ten million bags are used in the country. Only about 20% grown in South Africa is exported. Here the position is different. An alternative is to consider ways and means to put in a conditioning plant at the Coast for "cleaning and drying" to make it fit for export.

Mr. TOOGOOD thought it rather an important point from view of European growers of Maize. If native Maize is allowed to go out at higher percentages than our own (European) we may have considerable falling away from the conditions we draw up. Here we sometimes have to shed it for two months or more before it comes down to 12½% of moisture. If we are to train the natives let us do so right away.

Mr. HARRISON said if it were possible to accomplish this in nine months he would support it, but he thought it would take two years. It will be aimed at, but it could not be accomplished with prohibition only as suggested. In this matter if we have more latitude in this particular grade, we shall get it as good and as dry as the European Maize in time.

Mr. ARTIS. If the buyer refuses to buy when wet the native will soon dry it. He can spread it out in the sun. If it is not possible to export that maize it will not be bought. No European is going to lay out his money for another month. If it is not ready he will not buy it. It is all very well to have maize 17% with rising market. Prohibit Export of maize over a certain percentage. No merchant will buy wet maize and hold it up. He will buy maize to pass the regulations.

Mr. TOOGOOD mentioned that he had bought quantities of maize from the native Squatters and had no difficulty in getting them to treat it properly.

The CHAIRMAN informed Conference that the Department had already submitted to Government an Ordinance whereby they should be able to control Native harvesting and when crops should be sold. It would also prevent the owners of dukas bringing pressure to bear on Natives to harvest their crops before they are ripe. He thought that the matter should be approached from this point of view:-

"Is Conference in favour of prohibiting Maize above a certain amount of moisture?"

He read to Conference a cablegram which had been transmitted to South Africa reading:-

"Secretary for Agriculture, Pretoria—Present information indicating Maize exported this country exceeding 12.5 moisture arrived sound and kindly reply early whether you consider safe allow larger percentage and maximum now framing regulations AGRICOLA"

to which a reply has been received which reads:-

"AGRICOLA NAIROBI—Consider extremely inadvisable increase maximum moisture of 12.5 per cent which decided after comprehensive experiments."

He read the following extract from "The Agricultural Journal of the Cape of Good Hope":-

"Possibly greater local interest will attach to the investigations into the relation between the percentages of moisture in the maize and the heating of the cargo. It was found that 6.6 per cent of the maize which contained from 12 to 14 per cent of moisture had become heated, and 7.7 per cent of that in which the percentage of moisture was from 14.1 to 16 per cent. Of the Maize in which the water content ranged from 16.1 to 18 per cent 14.9 per cent had become heated, and of that wherein the moisture was between 18.1 and 20.6 per cent 12.6% was in a heated condition".

Mr. FREEMAN-PANNETT said that no doubt all present would realize the effect the improvement of native maize would have. He thought that rather than eliminate the export of native maize which this season was 190,000 bags as compared with 175,000 European, we should set the moisture percentage sufficiently high to catch the bulk of the coming season only. In the meantime the Department of Agriculture will have got to work in the improvement of native methods and the subject could be again reviewed at next Conference.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the Regulations are always open to revision.

Mr. CONWAY HARVEY asked whether in the event of someone coming along wanting Native Maize and expected it at 17% moisture content, would it not damage the Maize Industry as a whole if it was sold to him.

The CHAIRMAN replied that he had information indicating that certain shipment of maize with high moisture content did damage Kenya's name in the Market in which it was sold.

COLONEL GRIFFITHS then moved that exports be prohibited if the moisture exceeds 12.4% as determined by the Brown-Duvel tester.

Mr. CONWAY HARVEY seconded resolution.

COLONEL FRANKLIN moved an amendment to Colonel Griffiths' resolution, that this regulation be entirely deleted and that the moisture content should be indicated in the description of each grade.

Mr. CORNWALL seconded the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN put the amendment to the meeting which showed eight in favour and eight against.

The CHAIRMAN drew attention to the fact that the Government Officers present had not voted in this matter. He considered that as they were in possession of useful information on the subject under discussion they might record their votes. He accordingly put the amendment to the vote for a second time with the following result:-

For the amendment... 10

Against do. 11

PROHIBITION.

On being put to the meeting Conference declared itself in favour of the principle of prohibition and the CHAIRMAN then asked Conference to decide what percentage of Moisture content should be laid down under that prohibition. He appealed to Conference for unanimity in this matter.

COLONEL GRIFFITHS in referring to the figures read out by Mr. Sharpe considered that if 43% of the Native Maize already exported was under 13.5% Moisture, very little trouble would be experienced in getting all the native maize within that category and he would suggest that anything above that figure, i.e. 13.5% be prohibited.

COLONEL FRANKLIN did not think that European Farmers would increase their moisture if they were given the opportunity so that what was now under discussion really only affected the Native Produce. He thought that 14% should be declared now and in time, after the present educational period has elapsed, it might be possible to get down to 12.4%. He therefore moved that Moisture content be shown under this regulation at 14% on the understanding that it would be subject to reconsideration at next year's Conference.

CAPTAIN CONEY in seconding Colonel Franklin's resolution considered that the figure of 14% was the nearest to what he considered might meet with the average view and this be the nearest to unanimity of Conference.

The CHAIRMAN then read the resolution:-

"For the next season's crop the percentage of moisture shall not exceed 14% and at the next meeting of Conference the advisability of reducing that percentage shall receive consideration."

Mr. SHAW enquired whether in the meantime steps would be taken to educate the native in conditioning his maize.

The CHAIRMAN said that he had every hope of this being done.

Resolution was then put to the meeting and resulted in:-

For the resolution 14
Against do. 2

The following regulation was then put to the meeting and approved:-
"No maize shall be permitted to be exported which contains more than 14 per centum of moisture as determined by the "Brown-Duvel tester."

Regulation No. 18. (Note:- In order to facilitate the discussion under this regulation, the Chairman asked that Agenda item No. 6 be considered before making any decision as to amount which should be charged as grading fees. This was agreed to, report of which appears on page 27).

Mr. ARTIS moved and Mr. FREEMAN-PANNETT seconded that the Grading Fee shall be 6 cents per bag.

Carried unanimously as follows:-

"A charge shall be made by the Inspector at the rate of 6 cents per bag in respect of all maize submitted for grading under these regulations, and payment therefor shall be made prior to issue of Certificate or removal of Maize. If maize has been removed and later re-submitted for inspection the same charge shall again be levied."

Regulation No. 19. Carried unanimously as under:-

"The Government shall not be held responsible for any loss which may be sustained in connection with maize forwarded for export, and shall not undertake any responsibility in respect of any certificate which may be issued under these regulations."

Note:- The regulations as recommended by Conference are given in Appendix No. 3.

USE OF HOOKS.

COLONEL GRIFFITHS inquired whether it would be necessary to include a regulation prohibiting the use of hooks in handling maize bags.

The CHAIRMAN thought that if a recommendation to the effect that no hooks be used went from this Conference to the Railway Department and Port Advisory Board it would receive adequate attention.

Mr. ELIAS and Mr. FRUDD both agreed that the Chairman's suggestion would meet the case.

STAFF TO BE PROVIDED.

In opening this subject for discussion the Chairman solicited the opinion of Conference as to what staff would be required for the carrying out of the grading recommended and also what would be considered suitable salaries payable to responsible graders.

Mr. CONWAY HARVEY said that it would be helpful to Conference if the Director of Agriculture would be good enough to give his views.

The CHAIRMAN offered the opinion that it is always difficult at the beginning of such an organization to judge, but from information received from South Africa regarding the daily output of a Grader they would form some idea. Assuming in one month that we had to export 100,000 bags of Maize I think that two graders with some small amount of labour (and I am not sure whether they would require clerical assistance) would be able to undertake the grading in this country, at least for next season.

Mr. CONWAY HARVEY referred to the views expressed by the Civil Servants Association that all new appointments be made on consolidated salaries. He strongly urged that these new appointments under consideration be made on this basis.

Mr. ARTIS asked what working hours the Chairman had based his estimate on. Did he suggest that Graders should at times be required to work over-time.

The CHAIRMAN replied that as far as his Department was concerned overtime did not enter into the question. At Durban a grader can grade 3,000 bags a day, but he could not say whether they did this every day during the month. At times the Graders would have to put in a lot of extra time but they would possibly be compensated for that during the slack months.

Mr. FREEMAN-PANNETT pointed out that facilities at Durban are much better than at our Port. He suggested that whatever appointments are made they be made on a proper basis and on the understanding that a certain amount of overtime will be required of the graders.

Mr. TODGON thought that surely a matter like this is best left in the hands of the Director of Agriculture who is in a position to see that the Staff carry out their duties satisfactorily.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that it is understood that Grading Fees charged are to cover cost of grading. It would assist him in making his recommendations to Government if he had the advice and support of Conference.

Assuming that the average salary of the Grader was £450 per annum, say on a scale of £400 by £15 to £500, to that would have to be added Housing, Local Allowances, Passages etc. would bring the total up to the neighbourhood of £700. The Inspector already employed would carry out the dual duties of Plant Import Inspector and grader so that half of his emoluments, approximately £350, might be debited to Grading, thus the European personnel would cost £1050 to which should be added £150 for Labour and £50 for Sundries, a total of £1250.

Estimating the output at 500,000 bags at 5 cents per bag the revenue

would be exactly £1,250 so there would be no margin, at 6 cents per bag the revenue would be £1,500.

Mr. MACKAY said that personally he thought it was justified to go on with the scheme if it cost 15 cents a bag and thought that next year the output would be quite small to what would ultimately be shipped.

The CHAIRMAN expressed the hope if the country goes in for grading, that the Department controlling it will have the full support of the producer and others behind it.

COLONEL FRANKLIN asked for the assurance that the South African charge of one halfpenny per bag would realize sufficient to meet the cost of grading here after having calculated to meet every emergency. The CHAIRMAN drew attention to the fact that his estimate did not provide for such a contingency as a grader going sick when it might be necessary to engage temporary assistance. He thought that a charge of 6 cents per bag would be ample to cover all such emergencies. On the other hand if it is considered that he was too conservative in his estimate of 500,000 bags the fee of 5 cents might cover cost.

Mr. FELLING thought that it was too optimistic to think that two graders will do the work. One grader to each pier would be badly left behind. He would ask Mr. Elias to give his views.

Mr. ELIAS said that during last week 69,000 bags went on the Island and 73,000 bags were shipped. He did not think that two graders would be able to cope with that volume.

Mr. FELLING was of opinion that it might be necessary to train railway men to do this work in an emergency. This means had to be resorted to in Durban when a rush of work occurred. There, however, many Europeans are employed who are capable of being so utilized in such an emergency.

Mr. CORNWALL pointed out that in the absence of shipping at times it may be necessary to have 50% of the accumulation re-graded.

COLONEL FRANKLIN asked whether any surplus profits from the scheme would go to general revenue or be devoted to the scheme.

Mr. FELLING thought that if the producer in this country is going to pay the cost of grading he has a right to know what the cost is. There should be separate accounts kept which would indicate the financial position; the fee charged would then fluctuate accordingly.

The CHAIRMAN did not consider it practicable in the event of a profit being made to make refunds. The position would be that if a profit were made a case would be put up for a reduction in fees during the succeeding year.

Mr. ARTIS proposed that the charge be 6 cents per bag. There has been a very definite and unanimous opinion expressed in Conference and that it should be left to the Chairman and General Manager, Railways, to arrange for the disposal of any surplus.

Mr. FREEMAN-PANNETT supported and seconded the resolution.

Mr. TOOGOOD wished to know the period for which the proposed charge would cover.

Mr. ARTIS replied that his proposal was intended to cover next season only.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the figures would be kept for purposes of reference at next Conference. He drew attention to an Ordinance recently passed in South Africa whereby a levy is made on certain exports. The amount of profit is used for the promotion of the industry. If that principle should be adopted in this Colony then any balance might be spent on the development of the Maize Industry.

COLONEL GRIFFITHS did not agree. He was of opinion that it should be clearly understood if any surplus money accrued it should be used to reduce the cost of grading.

Mr. MACKAY considered that the Chairman, who is to administer the scheme, would be the best judge of what staff would be required and also the salary commensurate with the duties involved. He therefore proposed that:

"The question of staff be left to the discretion of the Director of Agriculture."

COLONEL GRIFFITHS moved,

"That any new appointments made in connection with the grading scheme be based on consolidated salaries."

Mr. MACKAY intimated that he was prepared to embody that in his resolution.

COLONEL GRIFFITHS agreed to this and seconded Mr. Mackay's amended resolution.

The CHAIRMAN then repeated the resolution, reading:-

"The question of staff to be left to the discretion of the Director of Agriculture, but it is recommended that the salaries of any new appointments for purposes of the Grading Scheme should be fixed on a consolidated basis."

which was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

MAIZE PRODUCTION—IMPROVEMENT.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that as items Nos. 7 and 9 on the Agenda were somewhat allied he thought that discussion on these

subjects might overlap and he would be prepared to take them together.

MR. TOOGOOD thought that "Maize Improvement" should be taken first and be followed immediately by item No. 9 ("Native Maize Production—Improvement of marketing facilities").

Conference agreed to this proposal and

MR. FREEMAN-PANNETT to open discussion proposed that more consideration should be given as to the most suitable maize to grow, more particularly from the point of view of native production. He thought that Round Yellow Maize and similar varieties would find a greater outlet on the European Markets.

Mr. TOOGOOD took the view-point of the European grower and stated that it is the intention of the Kenya Farmers' Association to attain a high standard in the markets. He felt that from a point of view of obtaining information Kenya was rather an isolated part of the world and that all we could depend upon for information is Market reports, etc. They would like a lead and advice as to how to proceed from someone well versed with up-to-date information and methods. He continued to say that they have endeavoured individually to introduce new seed. Most farmers are unable to breed seed and it takes from two to three years before any satisfactory results can be obtained from imported seed. He asked for Mr. HARRISON's views in this connection.

MR. HARRISON in reply said that with reference to Maize Production in this country and the quality produced, the Department of Agriculture is fully aware of the improvements which could be effected. As far as European grown maize is concerned they had an excellent type. All that need be carried out is selection. The selection he meant that farmers should pick out for seed purposes from high yielding plants and uniform in size and type. This would by this means get greater yield and also grain of more regular shape and size.

He said that the Department of Agriculture had hitherto been encouraging Farmers to grow Yellow Maize because it was felt that it was a better policy to let the white varieties progress. As regards cross breeding, a good deal of work in this connection had already been accomplished, but owing to reduced facilities that work had to be curtailed. He also informed Conference that 25 new varieties were coming from the United States, but he did not think that these would be available this year. The object in that is the introduction of new strains to widen the zone of maize cultivation. As regards Native production Mr. HARRISON said that he was aiming at improving the type. Whether it will be flat or round can only be determined by time progresses. Natives favoured short season varieties and what that in view they are endeavouring to meet these wishes and at the same time improve the type. The Department of Agriculture had not given much publicity to the work which had been carried out in this direction and assured Conference that this important matter had by no means been lost sight of. Finally he urged growers to

improve what they had already got and perhaps official concentration on this matter would come when it became possible to strengthen the personnel of the Department.

MR. SAVER suggested that legislation might be imposed whereby natives would be precluded from growing any Maize from seed other than that which would be issued by the Department of Agriculture. He thought that ample seed could be made available to ensure this.

MR. HARRISON replied that the system adopted without legislation in certain Maize growing districts is to induce Natives to grow Maize only from seed issued by the Department. Each native in certain locations is given 8 to 10 lbs. of seed. When these locations are fully cleaned up and native strains eliminated then issues will be made in neighbouring locations and so on, spreading the area. To carry out mass distribution over the whole country in one year would be a big undertaking and would involve the building of seed stores all over the country the expense of which the Colony could not at present stand. It was, however, a counsel of perfection.

MR. TOOGOOD looking at the matter from a point of view of European production thought that a series of experiments should be undertaken in order to show what improvements can be effected by means of selection and other methods.

MR. ARTIS thought that the introduction of seed from South Africa for distribution would be another way of improving type.

THE CHAIRMAN did not consider it advisable to draw a narrow distinction between European and Native grown Maize and he thought that any results obtained from investigation should be applied to both. Prior to his arrival in Kenya the Department of Agriculture imported different varieties of Maize from different countries, notably from South Africa. During the last three years the Department has continued to import different varieties of pure seed Maize from South Africa and the United States of America. When we had Kabete Farm experiments were conducted with Maize where the Farm has been closed down that facility for carrying out that work under Departmental control was removed, but we are continuing to improve Maize which we consider suitable to the country by continuing the distribution thereof. Round Yellow Maize can be grown by natives and also by Europeans. He would like to say that about round Yellow Maize, to-day it is fetching several shillings per quarter more on the London Market than Flat White. A few years ago the position was rather the reverse.

Growers should look at this matter from the point of view of which variety or type gives them the best yield and returns under their local conditions. The price realised is not so important as yield per acre. In certain areas well suited for maize the "flint" varieties (called in the trade round maize) give a lower yield per acre if grown side by side in the same district with "dents." But these flint varieties possess other values. They are as a rule drought resistant, and can be grown in altitudes higher than the dents.

Many natives want a variety which they can use for a double system of cropping and suitable for short rains. He had done a good deal of Maize work for the last 20 years and he was of opinion that we should act unwisely to lay it down that only flat white maize should be grown in this country. With regard to native maize, he formed the opinion three years ago that the yield of native maize crops was abnormally low, for the reason, that a large percentage of plants were sterile and did not produce cobs. He thought that it was not unlikely that it would be found on enquiry that native maize has become very much inbred and consequently this sterile condition was produced. That was one reason why he decided more than two years ago to introduce fresh "blood." The Department of Agriculture has done what it could for the improvement of both European maize and native maize.

He was conscious that a great deal more should be done, but more could not be done with the facilities at the disposal of the Department.

COLONEL GRIFFITHS mentioned that the present high price of Round Yellow Maize is due to the import of Argentine Maize into England having fallen off by 66 % during last year.

MR FREEMAN-PANNETT thought that when it is a case of directing natives in right channels you would have to take all interests into consideration. With yellow maize the point is the number of markets available. With your white flats you are limited to a very few trades chiefly for starch and cornflour.

The CHAIRMAN said that the chief thing wanted amongst European growers is selection of cobs for seed. There is a very small number of farmers who are making a study of the subject. There is not sufficient selection done in the supply of seed for their own use. He thought that European growers possessed a type of Maize which gave a high yield and of good commercial value. He believed that in this cross bred type of Maize they had a valuable type and if they would select cobs to standard, they would be able to fix that type on their farms in a period of about three years. Those cross bred types of maize often give larger yields than some of the pure bred varieties.

MR. FREEMAN-PANNETT enquired what staff was provided and utilised in Native Instruction.

The CHAIRMAN replied that present provision is for two Senior Supervisors, 4 Supervisors, 15 Native Instructors, together with 4 Native Apprentices. Sufficient seed had been issued to provide the following areas:—

	Nyanza Province.	Nyeri Province.
Cotton	10,000 acres	—
Maize	6,000 do.	6,000 acres
Rice	1,500 do.	50 do.
Sim-Sim	200 do.	—
Beans	250 do.	200 do.
Ground Nuts	300 do.	—
Linseed	250 do.	—
Total	18,400 acres	6,250 acres

With regard to the Coast, conditions were difficult and he decided that it was better to concentrate on one or two areas and gradually extend than to split up the small available staff over a number of districts.

MR. FREEMAN-PANNETT was very grateful for that explanatory statement and congratulated Mr. Holm on the great efforts the Department of Agriculture had made, but regretted that the resources of the Department could not provide for more than the 6,000 acres Maize referred to in Kavirondo. He felt that, however much was desired, that could not be accomplished if the staff is limited to within these degrees.

He expressed the hope that it will be the policy of Government to enhance these endeavours. In Uganda the success attained is largely due to the work of Administrative Officers. He trusted that Government would indicate to Administrative Officers here that the promotion of production should be one of their most prominent duties.

The CHAIRMAN wished to take the opportunity of saying that the officers of the Agricultural Department are co-operating with Administrative Officers from whom they receive valuable help.

The HON'BLE THE CHIEF NATIVE COMMISSIONER (who was invited to attend these discussions) said that he thought that all Administrative Officers in the country have always been keen on Native Production and assured Conference that they were putting every effort into the promotion of Native Agriculture in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture.

MR. TOOGOOD thought that there was a danger in encouraging too much Native production in that European Farmers have never had an assurance that their interests would be protected as regards labour.

The CHIEF NATIVE COMMISSIONER pointed out that the two tribes who are the greatest producers, i.e. Kavirondo and Kikuyu, provide about 70% of the labour which implied that whilst they were producing they could also bear their share of the demand for labour.

COLONEL GRIFFITHS thereupon proposed the following resolution:—

"That this Conference received with pleasure the assurance that everything possible is being done to increase the quality and quantity of native grown maize and trusts that the work will be continued as it is the opinion of this Conference that everything should be done to encourage this industry."

MR. FREEMAN-PANNETT seconded this resolution which was put to the meeting and carried *non con.*

NATIVE MAIZE PRODUCTION - IMPROVEMENT OF MARKETING FACILITIES.

The CHAIRMAN in inviting discussion on the subject of the marketing of Native Maize said that the matter had been under consideration for some time but it was not one which was easy of control. He was not satisfied that the Native Grower got satisfactory prices for his produce.

Mr. SAYER said that as far as Kavirondo is concerned the high cost of transport mitigated against high prices being paid. The system of barter was also responsible to a certain degree. He considered if better prices were obtained the native would thus be encouraged to grow more Maize, to attain this, better facilities for trading should be offered to Europeans. A system of collecting stations would assist in this.

Mr. FREEMAN-PANNETT enquired whether Government contemplated the introduction of buying posts which operated so successfully in Uganda.

The CHIEF NATIVE COMMISSIONER said that he was glad that that point had been raised. He had had the matter under consideration for some time and thought that the best way to get the native a fair price for his produce is to establish markets at or near the source of the produce. He had drafted rules which were approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for this purpose. It was very necessary that facilities should be provided to enable traders to get access to the sources of production. He said that there were four processes required to export produce.

- (1) To raise the raw material.
- (2) To bring it into a fit state for export.
- (3) To make negotiations in Markets to buy it.
- (4) To get it away.

With regard to (1) the Native could do this extraordinarily cheaply, (2) the Native will require the co-operation of Non-Natives for some years, (3) and (4) are the functions of the Non-Native and he thought that improved facilities were required to achieve this.

Mr. HARRISON informed the meeting that Cotton buying posts are about to be established. These could, with permission, also be used for other produce and he thought that ordinary trading stations would meet all other requirements. He did not favour a large increase of such stations unless a very large increase in out-turn of produce is indicated. He did not think that there is as yet sufficient surplus produce in the reserves to induce large numbers of traders to enter.

Mr. FREEMAN-PANNETT explained that seasonal crops could not bear the expense of keeping a trading station open all the year round. He thought that Maize markets should be established under Government control.

The CHAIRMAN expressed the hope that some member from Mombasa would comment on the conditions prevailing at the Coast. He had been informed that Natives there had been unable to market their crops. He had promised that he would discuss the matter with the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce when he next visited the Coast. He had been informed by Administrative Officers that they are prepared to advise traders as to the probable quantities of produce available, and to arrange with them for the produce to be brought to a buying centre at a convenient time. Traders apparently have been unable to carry out these arrangements with the result that Natives have been left with their produce.

Mr. AXTIS said that the position at the Coast with regard to Native products is that a Special Committee was formed some time ago to deal with this question and resulted in Colonel Salkeld being detailed to make a tour of inspection and report. That Officer had now completed his tour and his report is now awaited. A certain quantity of Maize is available but it is of a special and unusual type which hitherto had not been exported other than by dhows to Arabian Ports. Upon Colonel Salkeld's report being published Merchants would consider ways and means of dealing with this type of Maize.

Mr. FREEMAN-PANNETT in introducing the following resolution was of opinion that such a scheme would induce more traders to enter the Reserves and more satisfactory conditions would accordingly benefit the Native producers.

"That the Government be recommended to establish markets at specific points in the reserves for the marketing of the various crops produced therein. Such markets to be under control of Government Officers, and to be opened for such time as Government consider necessary, and stallholders in same to be charged a fee to cover the cost of such market places."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. SAYER, was put to the meeting and carried, there being only one dissentient.

PLANT FOR DRYING, AND CLEANING AND INSECT DESTRUCTION.

In opening the discussion on this subject

Mr. TOOGOOD enquired whether it would be found possible for Government to find funds for the erection of such a plant.

The CHAIRMAN thought the point to discuss first was whether it should be a matter for Government control or private enterprise but before proceeding further he would ask Mr. Anderson to furnish Conference with information.

Mr. ANDERSON then gave the following information upon the subject under discussion:-

STERILIZATION OF MAIZE.

By sterilization is meant the elimination of all adult insect life, as well as larvæ and eggs.

Chemical Treatment:—

No chemical treatment, known to me, is sufficiently rapid to be practical because to penetrate grain to kill weevil eggs, treatment for 36—48 hours is necessary. To treat large quantities in this way would require large silos.

Heat:—

The use of high temperature for the control of insects in maize (also in mills and granaries) is coming more and more into use on account of the time saved, the smaller cost, the greater safety, the easier application and the thoroughness of the treatment.

(1) *The facts about Heating:—*

The facts about heating are as follows:—At 120° F. to 122° F. insects die with prolonged exposure. At higher temperatures they die rapidly, while at 140° F. about three minutes is sufficient to destroy all forms of insect life in grain.

(2) *Apparatus:—*

Heating machines—commonly called "Driers"—are required which will heat the grain uniformly to the required temperatures in the shortest possible time.

Such machines can also remove moisture, if so desired.

Several types of Driers are on the market, but the principle in all is practically the same.

Air is passed through a series of steam coils where it reaches the desired temperature. This temperature can be regulated. It then enters the heating chamber, passing through the grain on all sides in such a way as to insure that each kernel is reached and treated uniformly.

During the process, the grain may lie at rest for intervals sufficient to bring about the desired results, or it can be kept in continuous flow, moving slowly downwards by gravity through the heating section and then through the cooling section, leaving the drier at the bottom in a finished condition, ready for shipment.

Cooling, after drying or sterilization insures the keeping qualities of the product.

During the process all dead insects, dust, etc. are removed, mould is dried, scoured off and blown away and musty odours as well as ground odours are eliminated.

(3) *Possible Injury to the Grain:—*

The following is from Bulletin No. 100 of the Department of Agriculture, United States of America, on the drying of Seed Maize:—

"The objection has frequently been made that the high temperatures ordinarily used in commercial drying of grain will destroy its germinating power. The grounds for the belief that temperature as high as 140°—175° F. for periods of short duration will destroy the vitality of grain are based on laboratory tests in which no provision was made for the circulation of air. But when drying is done in such a way that the moisture liberated will be readily carried away, as in commercial grain driers, there is little danger of destroying the vitality of grains."

(4) *Test of efficiency:—*

It is clearly an advantage to cut the time down as much as possible since a greater bulk of maize can be treated and also it is necessary to allow time enough to make sure that every single egg and grub has been killed.

The only test of the efficiency of a treatment is to keep the treated maize for a period long enough to make sure that any egg left alive has had time to emerge as a weevil, beetle or moth. This requires a period of at least three weeks for the weevil.

If the maize is kept under the best conditions for the development of the insect and if they do not develop in the treated sample, and do in the control sample, then the heat must have destroyed the insects in all stages. It has been found that using a drier, at the proper temperature, for the proper length of time, 100% mortality is obtained, without injury to the grain.

(5) *Bags or Bulk:—*

If in bulk, the maize is elevated to the top of the drier, passes by gravity, through the heating and cooling chambers, and is shipped by chutes. If in bags, a rebagging hopper is fitted to the cooling chamber. Rebagging, however, adds greatly to the cost of treatment.

(6) *Drying prevents re-infestation:—*

"If damp wheat, thoroughly infected with insects, is sterilized by heat (140° F.) applied for 3 minutes, weevil cannot apparently breed further in it. In this case, the water withdrawn from wheat is very small, below $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1%, but the heat has apparently had some action on the grain and has probably hardened the outer coat so that it has made it unsuitable to weevil. It must be remembered that we do not know why weevil will not breed in dry wheat, whether it is the absence of moisture alone or the physical condition of the skin and apparently heat alone has had some action on the skin producing the same kind of immune wheat as very dry wheat. How long this immunity lasts is at present unknown. At this date the wheat has been 4 months

without being attacked, although exposed to the damp air and three times re-infected".

(H. Maxwell Lefroy).

(7) Cost of heating apparatus:-

Driers are usually supplied in units and the initial cost will depend on the number of units required. The Hess Warming & Ventilating Co., Chicago, have furnished the following figures for their No. 3 Drier:-

Capacity in bushels for 10 hours.....	800-1000
H.P. required for fan	6
Boiler H.P. required for coils	15-20
Dimensions.....Width 6'9", Depth 14'10", Height 24'3"	
Shipping weight	12,800 lbs.

"We have estimated the cost of the necessary machinery and No. 3 Drier for a plant for the destruction of insects infesting grain, to be erected at Kilindini, East Africa. Our estimate comes to \$6,150.00 f.o.b. New York City, boxed for export. The price includes a forty horse power return tubular boiler and slide valve steam engine, a No. 3 Hess Drier constructed especially for this work, a cleaner, steel sacking bin, elevating and transmission machinery, belting, piping, etc. The price also includes a charge of \$200.00 for working drawings for the building and machinery. You will readily understand that the exact figures cannot be obtained except from careful estimation after the drawings are completed, but we believe that this figure will take care of machinery, although we have included nothing in the way of structural material necessary for the building.

The ocean freight we figure will amount to \$17,000.00.

In arranging for an appropriation for this work, it might be well to allow a little more than the present estimate figure, although this has been estimated on a declining market and prices are pretty apt to be somewhat lower in the future. The boiler which we have estimated is one which is made by the Ames Iron Works of Oswego, New York, and is one which has a few specially designed features to provide for its satisfactory operation when wood is to be used for fuel".

(8) Cost of Treatment

If the maize is dry and it is desired to treat it for the extermination of insect life, it will require approximately one hundred pounds of dry wood, used as fuel to treat 2,000 lbs. of maize.

If, however, the grain must be dried, then it will require from one hundred to two hundred pounds of dry wood, used as fuel, to evaporate six or seven per cent moisture by weight from a ton of wet grain. This will be all the expense connected with the process, except labour and a very small amount for lubricating oil and for light.

In this country (United States of America) using coal for fuel, grain is dried and reduced in weight six or seven per cent at a cost of 1/10th to 1 cent a bushel. Where grain is treated for the extermination of insects, without a heavy shrinkage in weight, the cost is about 1 cent to 1/2 cent a bushel. This includes labour as well as fuel and power.

Where cobs are used as fuel the cost is materially reduced. Inasmuch as Maize appears to be the principal grain raised in Kenya, no doubt cobs could be secured as fuel for the boiler. The firebox designed for wood is equally well adapted for cobs".

(9) Salvage Grain:-

Salvage Grain, containing up to 50 and 60 per cent of moisture, can be dried and reconditioned by the use of a drier.

Shelled Maize which has heated in the bin, put through the drier, goes out in good condition for milling. It is obviously impossible to prepare and ship maize of a wet, damp character and artificial drying is the only method.

COLONEL TUCKER said that without going into the merits of the proposal under consideration he would like to impress the Conference of the absolute necessity of having such a plant without delay. Secondly, the equal necessity of that plant being Government owned. He considered that several organizations could not be provided for and have adopted the "black stacking" system, an individual conditioning plant could be carried out as a commercial business venture. He proposed the following resolution:

"That this Conference records the opinion that Drying and Cleaning plants, such as will most profitably be required to facilitate the Maize Export trade, should be erected and controlled by the Government."

The resolution which was seconded by Mr. FERGUSON was put to the vote with the following result:-

For the resolution.....

Against the resolution.....

MR. FERGUSON FERGUSON enquired what quality of Maize it was thought would be most profitably treated in this manner.

The CHAIRMAN replied that there is a lot of Maize which is not well dried and weevils therein were destroyed, could be exported. There is also a lot of Maize which could be improved in its grade if so treated. He thought that it was clear if there should be a "grain elevator" in this country this plant should form part of it.

COLONEL TUCKER said that his point was that it could be carried out as economically by Government as by private enterprise. People whose maize got weevily would have the satisfaction of knowing that it would be properly treated at the Port. If we can establish the fact

that it is necessary then we could reasonably estimate whether the cost would be little or large. It would not cost more under Government than by private enterprise and if the former the advantages would be considerably greater.

COLONEL FRANKLIN said that according to his judgment Conference was of opinion that such a plant was so necessary in the interests of the industry that it is imperative in the event of Government declining to support the scheme it was the duty of Conference to see that someone else erected it. He would therefore propose the following resolution:—

"That it is the opinion of the Conference that so necessary is the establishment of a drying and cleaning plant that if the Government are unable to erect one themselves they should provide facilities in the way of a site of land, etc., to permit private enterprise to do this work under approved conditions."

Mr. SAYER in seconding expressed the hope that Government would give its decision immediately in order that in the event of the scheme being negatived, private enterprise may be embarked upon without delay.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

MAIZE MEAL, BEANS AND PEAS.

The CHAIRMAN then asked for the advice of Conference whether they were of the opinion that Grading Regulations should be applied to Maize Meal, Beans and Peas.

Mr. MACKAY suggested that as the constitution of this Conference was representative of Maize only it was not competent to deal with these other items and he proposed a resolution accordingly.

Mr. ARTIS, who seconded Mr. Mackay's resolution, considered the present rather premature to apply the Ordinance to Peas and Beans as the export of these is still somewhat negligible. As regard Maize Meal the people at the Coast might be asked for their opinion.

Mr. MACKAY's resolution was then put to Conference and carried unanimously.

MAIZE EXHIBITS FOR EMPIRE EXHIBITION (KENYA SECTION).

Mr. TOOGOOD on behalf of the Kenya Farmers' Association undertook to give any assistance required in this connection and thought that Plateau Maize Growers Ltd. would also help.

The CHAIRMAN suggested for purposes of the Maize Exhibit that one bag of each of the different grades should be shewn. In addition

some sample bags of pure-bred Maize grown in the country, also at least 500 very large good cobs for purpose of display. He also thought that one or two bags of Maize Meal might be included. He asked Mr. Toogood if he, representing the Kenya Farmers' Association, and Colonel Griffiths, representing Plateau Maize Growers Ltd., would agree to endeavour to procure these free of charge from members of their respective Associations. Both expressed their willingness in this connection and the proposals of the Chairman as to the Exhibits were approved.

ADMINISTRATION OF GRADING.

The CHAIRMAN explained that when grading of Maize was introduced in South Africa it was originally administered by the Department of Agriculture there, but on the inception of the elevator system, in order to ensure the better working of transport this function was about to be transferred to the Railway Department who now operate the scheme and call upon the Agricultural Department for such technical advice only as may be required. He would ask Conference to indicate whether in their opinion the scheme here should be operated by the Agricultural Department or by the Railway.

Mr. ELIAS said that in Durban under the bag system in times of pressure the European Staff of the docks assisted in grading under the Agricultural Department Grader and Tester.

Mr. TOOGOOD thought that as the scheme had been administered by the Department of Agriculture it should continue to remain under the Department until a subsequent Conference gave a revised opinion. In his opinion and he proposed a motion accordingly.

Mr. MACKAY could not see any particular reason why it should remain in the hands of the Department of Agriculture at the present and seconded the motion which was carried unanimously.

DATE OF APPLICATION OF ORDINANCE.

The CHAIRMAN, referring to the date in which the Ordinance will be applied, remarked that it will take some time to get the necessary preliminaries and to obtain sanction of Government. Negotiations with the London Corn Trade Association would have to be completed before the regulations could be put in operation. Staff had also to be obtained. He suggested 1st October next as being a suitable date. Conference expressed satisfaction with the date proposed.

COLONEL TUCKER enquired how the regulations would affect Maize coming through from Uganda and other places.

The CHAIRMAN stated that before the Ordinance was introduced communications took place with neighbouring Territories who stated that they would support the provisions of the Ordinance and would make all necessary arrangements.

RESPONSIBILITY OF OWNERS OF MAIZE OF "BLOCK STACKS."

COLONEL TUCKER reverted to the onus of responsibility in the "Block Stacks"; he thought that it should be clearly indicated where responsibility lies in the event of Maize not coming out of the stacks as it went in, and moved the following resolution:—

"That, accepting the view that under the block-stacking system, all bags will lose their identity, it is agreed that any and every loss occasioned to any portion of a stack shall be borne 'pro rata' by all owners of Maize within such stack."

This was seconded by Mr. Freeman-Pannett and *carried unanimously.*

RAILWAY TRANSPORT.

Mr. FREEMAN-PANNETT asked for an assurance in view of probable increases in tonnage of other produce coming through to the Port, that such will not occasion any delay in the transport of Maize

Mr. FELLING in replying said that he did not think that there is any doubt but that the Railway will be able to handle 60,000 tons of Maize next season.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONFERENCE.

Mr. SAYER proposed that a copy of the report of Conference be circulated to each representative present.

Mr. FRUDD seconded this proposal, which was agreed to.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING.

Mr. FREEMAN-PANNETT asked whether Government would not be disposed to offer free railway facilities to representatives travelling to attend so important a Conference as this. He would like to move that Government be communicated with in this respect.

Mr. Cornwall seconded the motion which was put to the meeting and *carried unanimously.*

VOTE OF THANKS.

The business of the Conference being declared over Mr. TOOGOOD said that he desired, at the close of this first Maize Conference, to say that the opportunity should not be allowed to pass without offering more than a mere formal vote of thanks to Mr. Holm for so successfully occupying the Chair on this important occasion. Continuing he wished to congratulate Mr. Holm for having convened this Conference and complimented him on the work of his Department in this connection.

Mr. TOOGOOD also expressed thanks to Mr. Felling and Mr. Elias for their presence and help. To Mr. Harrison, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Sharp all of whom had been extremely helpful in their deliberations he tendered his thanks. He wished to state that this Conference marks a further step forward in the history of Kenya and he was sure that all present felt honoured to have taken part in it. He then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman (Mr. Holm) for the very able manner in which he had conducted the Conference—*carried with acclamation.*

The CHAIRMAN thanked Mr. Toogood for his kind references and the Conference then closed.

(Signed) ALEX HOLM.
Director of Agriculture.
Chairman.

(Signed) A.C. Hunter, Secretary.
May, 1923.

ERRATUM.

Page 31. Last paragraph, fourth line should read *In certain areas well suited for maize, etc.*

APPENDIX No. 1.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made and entered into by and between the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA and as such representing the GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION in its Department of Railways and Harbours (hereinafter referred to as the "Administration"), of the one part, and

of

(hereinafter referred to as the "Exporter"), of the other part: WITNESSETH:

THAT the parties do hereby consent and agree to the following terms and conditions applying to the conveyance, handling and export or other disposal of all maize and maize products (hereinafter referred to as "Maize") delivered by the Exporter to the Administration for conveyance to Ports in the Union of South Africa:-

1. Weighing, Grading and Storage.—All maize consigned to persons at Ports in the Union of South Africa shall, after arrival at such Ports, be weighed in trucks by the Administration, graded by representatives of the Agricultural Department or other experts to be appointed by the Administration for the purpose (hereinafter referred to as the "graders"), who shall be entitled to reject any goods which they may deem unfit for export, and thereafter stored or stacked by the Administration on its premises until such time as Exporters request the same to be shipped or otherwise disposed of. Although appointed by the Agricultural Department or the Administration, the said graders shall not be deemed to be servants or agents of the Administration. The Administration may stack the maize in sheds or other buildings or in the open, but if in the open it shall be obliged to cover the same with serviceable tarpaulins. The weights ascertained on weighing consignments as aforesaid shall be recorded by the Administration.

2. Advice Notes.—Advice Notes of the arrival of maize will be issued by the Administration to the Exporter or his nominee at the address to be given at the Port of arrival, and the Exporter, when he desires maize to be stored, shall suitably endorse his Advice Note, which shall then operate as an instruction to the Administration to store the maize as described therein.

3. Blockstacking.—The Administration may, at its discretion, keep and stack such maize in block stacks composed of one or more grades, irrespective of weight or ownership of bags.

4. Disposal of Sound and Rejected Maize.—(a) The Exporter shall furnish the Administration from time to time with instructions in writing as to the disposal of his maize. Any instructions so issued shall specify the number of bags, the nature and grade of the maize, and how and when the same is to be disposed of, upon receipt of such instructions the Administration shall thereby be authorized and directed to ship or dispose of bags of maize of the number and description

therein mentioned, but irrespective of weight or ownership, from any block in its entire discretion, provided that the Administration shall not be bound to weigh the said maize upon so delivering it, and, further, that subject to adjustment as hereinafter set forth, the outwards weights of the said maize and of each nature and grade thereof shall, for the purposes of shipment or other delivery, be taken in the aggregate as equal to and corresponding with the aggregate weights of the said Maize, and provided further that all maize so shipped or disposed of shall nevertheless be deemed to have been made up and taken from the Exporter's own consignments received at the Port and so that consignments prior in date of arrival at the Port shall be deemed to have been disposed of according to the nature and grade required before consignments of later date, until such time as the whole of the maize shall have been disposed of.

(b) The terms of this clause shall also apply to rejected maize which may become unfit for export after blockstacking, provided that the Administration may require the Exporter to take delivery of such maize forthwith. If, subsequently, after treatment, the goods are rendered fit for export to the satisfaction of the grader, same may be disposed of as provided in sub-section (2).

5. Consent to Pooling of Maize.—Subject to compliance by the Administration with their disposal instructions as above mentioned, the Exporter consents to the Administration pooling his maize and utilizing the same in its entire discretion for delivery in accordance with any disposal instructions.

6. Liability for Differences in Weights on Arrival as compared with Outturn Weights.—Whether or not the outwards weights or the true weights of the maize shipped or disposed of provided the Administration delivers the maize in accordance with disposal instructions as above provided, it shall be deemed to have made full and valid delivery, and shall thereby be discharged from any liability for any shortage, loss or damage claimed by the Exporter because of the outturn weights being ascertained for any reason whatsoever to be less than the inwards weights of the said maize.

7. Surplus Maize.—Any Maize, other than sweepings (or the residue proceeds thereof) which may be actually surplus at Union Ports after all stocks of such traffic have been disposed of, may be distributed to each Exporter concerned on the following conditions:-

- (a) Exporters shall furnish copies of outturn weight certificates for each and every shipment by the dates as advised by the Administration from time to time.
- (b) The aggregate of each Exporter's outturn weights and inward weights will then be taken and the net shortage or overweight delivered at final destination be ascertained.
- (c) Exporter's net shortages (if any) will then be totalled and distributions of actual surplus will be made amongst them.

pro rata according to their relative shortages, provided that a greater quantity (or the net sale proceeds thereof) than the relative net shortage shall not be delivered to any Exporter.

- (d) In the event of any Exporter failing to comply with the conditions embodied in paragraph (2) hereof, he shall forfeit all rights to participation in the distribution, and the Administration may at its discretion suspend the railings of further consignments of maize to the Ports on his account.
- (e) The Administration's decision as to the said distribution shall be final and binding.

8. The Regulations and Conditions in force on the South African Railways and Harbours from time to time, including the Conditions contained in the Official Railway Tariff Book and Circular R.E. 202/38 of 16/4/1917, shall, with respect to all matters provided for in these Conditions, shall, where not inconsistent with this Agreement, be deemed to be incorporated in and read as part of this Agreement.

9. Definition of Terms:-

- (a) Inwards Weights shall be the weight ascertained by weighing the traffic, in trucks, on arrival at Ports, after making due provision for tare.
- (b) Outward weights shall be the weights shown on Certificates issued by the Administration when the traffic is shipped or otherwise disposed of.
- (c) Outturn weights shall be the weights ascertained on arrival of the traffic at ultimate destination *i.e.* Port of destination Overseas, for example.
- (d) Blockstack shall mean a stack composed of bags of maize, of one or more grades belonging to one or more persons, and whether the weights of the bags vary or not.
- (e) "Exporters" shall include all other persons who have signed similar agreements to these presents and are included in any particular lot of maize.

10. Termination of Agreement.—When the maize has been accepted for export under this agreement the Administration will deal with it in terms hereof until it has been finally disposed of, and thereupon this contract, in so far as that maize is concerned, shall be deemed to be at an end. The Administration may at any time terminate this Agreement and decline to accept further maize on giving to the exporter one calendar month's notice in writing or by telegram of its intention so to terminate this Agreement, and on the expiration of such notice this Agreement shall terminate except as to maize then in course of disposal hereunder.

GIVEN under the hands of the said parties on the dates and at the places respectively set opposite their signatures.

Signed by on behalf of the
Administration at
on this day of 19

As Witnesses:

1
2

Signed by the Exporter at
on this day of 19

As Witnesses:

1
2

APPENDIX No. 2.

COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA.

AN ORDINANCE.

No. 44 of 1921.

Assented to in His Majesty's name this 12th. day of December, 1921.

EDWARD NORTHE.

Governor.

An Ordinance to Provide for the Grading and Inspection of Agricultural Produce to be Exported by Sea and Generally for the Better Regulation of the Preparation and Manufacture of Same.

BE it enacted by the Governor of the Colony of Kenya, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof:-

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Agricultural Produce Export Ordinance, 1921" and shall come into operation on such date as the Governor-in-Council shall declare by Proclamation in the Gazette.

Interpretation of terms.

2. In this Ordinance unless the context otherwise requires "Agricultural produce" or "product" means meat or any product thereof, milk products, eggs, margarine or butter substitutes, and further includes any article whatever produced or derived from farming operations which the Governor-in-Council may from time to time by Proclamation in the Gazette declare to be agricultural produce for the purpose of this Ordinance.

"Brand" when used as a verb means to stamp, mark, label or in any other manner distinguish by concrete or visible sign; and, when used as a noun, has a corresponding meaning.

"Export" means export by sea from the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya for purposes of sale therout;

"Director" means the Director of Agriculture;

"Inspector" means a person generally or specifically designated by the Director to examine or grade or both examine and grade agricultural produce intended for export or to examine animals the produce whereof is intended for export.

Prohibition of export of agricultural produce by sea without inspection, etc.

3. No person shall export or cause or permit to be exported, or attempt to export from any prescribed port, any agricultural produce for which rules are made unless and until such produce has been inspected, or inspected and branded, in manner prescribed by such rules.

Prohibition of export of produce which is unsound.

4. No person shall export, or cause or permit to be exported, or attempt to export:-

(a) The produce of any animal intended for human consumption, which is infected with any disease rendering such produce unfit for consumption; or

(b) Agricultural produce intended for human consumption which at the time of presentation for export is unfit for such consumption; or

(c) Agricultural produce which owing to its condition or for any other reason is unlikely to be brought to its destination in a sound or good marketable state.

The question whether any produce is or is not in such a condition as would render it subject to the prohibitions contained in this section shall be determined by the Inspector according to the instructions given generally or specifically by the Director.

Seizure and destruction of diseased animals and of agricultural produce intended for export.

5. (1) Whenever an Inspector has ground for believing that any animal is to be slaughtered and that the meat thereof is intended for export, he may, if such animal is found to be so infected with disease as to render the meat unfit for human consumption, cause it to be seized and slaughtered and the carcase thereof dealt with or disposed of as he may determine, but in such a manner that such carcase cannot be used either for human consumption or as food for animals: Provided that any monies received from such disposal shall, after deduction of the expenses incidental thereto, be paid to the owner of the carcase.

(2) If any agricultural produce intended for human consumption is found at the time of inspection under this Ordinance or of its presentation for export, to be unfit for such consumption, an Inspector may cause it to be seized and destroyed or otherwise dealt with or disposed of, but in such manner that such produce cannot be used for human consumption or food for animals: Provided that any monies received from such disposal shall, after deduction of the expenses incidental thereto, be paid to the owner of the produce.

*Sanction and registration of
Abattoirs and slaughtering
places, dairies, etc.*

6. (1) No person shall export or cause or permit to be exported or attempt to export any meat or any produce thereof unless the abattoir or slaughtering place used for the slaughter of the animal from which such meat is to be taken is a place sanctioned by the Director as fit for the purpose.

(2) No person shall export or permit to be exported or attempt to export any milk products, compositions or substitutes thereof unless the dairy, factory, creamery or premises where such products, compositions or substitutes are collected, prepared or stored are premises sanctioned by the Director as fit for such purpose.

There shall be allotted to all premises sanctioned under the preceding sub-section a registration certificate and number, and the holder of the registration certificate for these premises shall have the exclusive right to use that registration number for the purpose of designating the milk products manufactured at such premises.

Withdrawal of Sanction.

7. The sanction given by the Director under Section 6 hereof may be at any time withdrawn by him if it appears that such premises and places are not being kept in such a condition or do not possess such appurtenances or facilities as will enable the person using them to comply with the provisions of this Ordinance.

*Powers of entry on premises
and inspection, etc.*

8. For the purposes of this Ordinance every Inspector and any person generally or specially authorized in writing by or on behalf of the Director, may at all reasonable times enter any premises in which is kept or suspected of being kept for export, any agricultural produce, or premises in which any animal is kept the produce whereof is intended for export, and may examine any part of such premises or any receptacle or package therein.

*Prohibitions, limitations, of and
prescriptions in respect of
export.*

9. The Governor-in-Council may from time to time by Proclamation in the Gazette:

(1) Prescribe the specific designation under which any particular kind of agricultural produce may be exported and define each such kind of produce;

(2) Prescribe the percentage of impurity and the maximum amount of moisture which may be present in different kinds of grain intended for export;

(3) Prescribe the standards of composition and fix the maximum percentage of moisture, salt, preservatives or other substitutes in milk products, margarine and butter substitutes intended for export, and prohibit the export of any such article in which the prescribed requirements are not maintained;

(4) Prohibit the export of agricultural produce which has been so treated, as to give it the appearance of an article of different commercial value.

Rules.

10. The Government-in-Council may make rules, not inconsistent with this Ordinance to provide for the following matters relating to agricultural produce intended for export, namely:—

(1) The inspection of animals the produce of which is intended for export and the inspection of the premises in which animals are slaughtered, or in which produce is prepared, manufactured or otherwise dealt with;

(2) The time and place at which, and the manner in which notice of intention to export shall be given, the manner of packing, the size, description, quality and material of the receptacles to be used, the weight of the contents and the marking of such weight and of the receptacles;

(3) The time and place at which delivery of the produce shall take place at the port of shipment;

(4) The place and manner of storage, the conveyance, and the treatment of any produce;

(5) The inspection of produce, the fixing of grades, the place and manner of inspection and of grading and branding of any produce and the manner in which different designations or grades of produce shall be branded or indicated whether on the receptacle or on a certificate of the Inspector or otherwise;

(6) The percentage which shall be inspected in any one consignment;

(7) The temperature at which conveyance by rail and shipment of the produce shall take place;

(8) The abstraction or removal of samples by an Inspector for examination, inspection, or analysis;

(9) The circumstances under which different kinds of produce may be accepted or rejected, or degraded, regraded or rebranded by an Inspector after examination and inspection;

(10) The circumstances under which and the conditions on which produce inspected and graded may be withdrawn from shipment;

(11) The forms of notices, certificates and other documents to be used or issued for the purposes of this Ordinance;

(12) The fees which shall be paid by the owner or the consignee of animals or produce for inspection and for grading; and generally for the better carrying out of the objects and purposes of this Ordinance.

Differing rules may be made under this section to apply to different kinds of agricultural produce.

Obstruction, resistance, or hindrance.

11. (1) Any person who obstructs, resists or hinders an Inspector in the lawful exercise of his powers or duties under this Ordinance or any Proclamation or Rule issued thereunder shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £50.

(2) Any person who fails, within the time required by an Inspector, to remove any produce from any place of inspection, reception or shipment whenever such removal is so required shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £5 for every day during which the offence continues.

Forging certificates or brand and false warranties.

12. (1) Any person who forges or utters knowing it to be forged any certificate or brand or label, or any writing or signature required by or provided in this Ordinance, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to the penalties prescribed by law for the crime of forgery.

(2) Any person who wilfully applies to agricultural produce intended for export a certificate or invoice or label or warranty given in relation to any other agricultural produce shall be guilty of an offence, and liable on conviction to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding 12 months.

(3) Any person who with intent to deceive issues a written warranty or invoice, label or certificate or notification in respect of agricultural produce intended for export shall, if such written documents falsely describe such produce or are false in any other material particular, be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to the penalties prescribed by law for the crime of cheating.

Penalty.

13. Any person who contravenes any provision of this Ordinance or of any Proclamation or Rule issued thereunder, or makes default in complying with any such provision with which it is his duty to comply shall, if no penalty is specially provided for the contravention or default, be liable in the case of a first conviction to a fine not exceeding

£100, and in the case of a second or subsequent conviction, to a fine not exceeding £250, and in default of payment in either case to imprisonment not exceeding six months.

Appointment of Board of Appeal.

14. If any person is aggrieved by any decision of, or action taken by an Inspector under this Ordinance, the Inspector shall, if required by such person, state in writing the reasons for his decision or action and the matter shall thereupon be referred to a Board which shall be appointed by the Director or at his request, by a Resident Commissioner, Resident Magistrate, or District Commissioner. The decision of the Board in the matter shall be reduced to writing and shall be final. Before the matter is referred to the Board, the person aggrieved shall deposit with the Inspector such a reasonable amount as, in the Director's opinion, will be sufficient to defray the expenses which will necessarily be incurred by the Board, but the amount so deposited shall be refunded to such person if his contention is upheld by the Board.

Repeal.

15. The Export of Maize Ordinance, 1910 is hereby repealed.

APPENDIX No. 3.

MAIZE.

Proposed Grades and Regulations as Approved and Recommended by Conference.

Grade Mark to be shewn on

Bags.	Class.	Description.
1.	Flat White, 1st Grade	To be sound, dry, plump, well-cleaned, uniform in size, and to contain not more than 3 per cent. of defective, and/or coloured, and/or discoloured kernels, of which not more than .25 per cent. may be purplish coloured.
2.	Flat White, 2nd Grade	To be sound, dry and clean, to contain not more than 10 per cent. of defective, and/or coloured, and/or discoloured kernels. Kernels may be of irregular size and shape.
3.	Round White	To be sound, dry and clean, to contain not more than 10 per cent. of defective, and/or coloured, and/or discoloured kernels. Kernels may be of irregular size and shape.
4.	Flat Yellow	To be sound, dry and clean, to contain not more than 10 per cent. of defective, and/or coloured, and/or discoloured kernels. Kernels may be of irregular size and shape.
5.	Round Yellow	To be sound, dry and clean, to contain not more than 10 per cent. of defective, and/or coloured, and/or discoloured kernels. Kernels may be of irregular size and shape.

Note:- In the application of the terms "coloured" used in Grades 2 to 5, not more than 2 per cent of purplish coloured kernels is permissible.

6. Mixed To be sound, dry and clean, to contain not more than 10 per cent. of defective kernels only, of which not more than 4 per cent. may be purplish coloured. This class may include a mixture of all the various types and colours of Maize (except as provided above) and the kernels may be of irregular size and shape.
7. Mixed (Native) To be sound, dry and clean, to contain not more than 10 per cent. of defective kernels only. This class may include a mixture of all the various types and colours of Maize and the kernels may be of irregular size and shape.
8. Under Grade To comprise Maize which does not fall within the requirements of any of the above defined grades 1 to 7, provided it is reasonably sound and commercially fit for shipment.

Note:- The certificate of "Undergrade" shall state whether the consignment is "free of weevils" or "slightly weevily" at date of inspection.

REGULATIONS.

- The maize shall be delivered in a manner suitable for purposes of inspection at the Wharf at Kilindini or Mbaraki piers or at such other places at the Port as the Director of Agriculture may prescribe.
 - The owner or shipper shall notify the Inspector, giving particulars of the consignment, *i.e.* Name of Ship on which space has been provided, Consignee, Destination, number of bags.
 - Such notification shall be given at least four clear days before shipment is due, and delivery at the places mentioned in (1) shall, if required, be made at least two clear days before shipment.
- Inspection shall only be made within fourteen days of shipment; if necessary, re-inspection shall be made and the grade may thereupon be altered.
- The certificate of grade shall be delivered to the shipper only on production of the "shipping order" or "bill of lading".

5. Every bag of maize in a consignment shall be examined before a certificate is granted in respect of such consignment.
6. No certificate of grade shall be issued in respect of any consignment of maize found on examination to be wet, unripe or badly developed, musty or "weevily"; for the export of maize which is defective in these respects but whose export is not prohibited under Regulation 17 an Inspection Certificate shall be issued.
7. Maize intended for export shall be contained in new twill bags, 24 lbs. weight, 8 by 8, or 8 by 6 (porter and shot) in good condition and securely double sewn with over-lapping edges.
8. The weight of each bag of Maize shall be 203 lbs. gross.
9. Each bag of produce graded in accordance with this Ordinance shall be branded with (K) and the number of the grade within a ring.
10. Weevily produce shall, provided the consignor shall have clearly stated on the railway consignment note that such produce is weevily be accepted by the Railway Administration for transport to the Coast for export under supervision, and provided further that each consignment of such produce shall be accompanied by a special form of certificate endorsed "weevily".
11. In the event of produce developing weevil after it has been graded the owner thereof shall, upon receipt of notice to this effect from the Inspector, remove the same forthwith at his own expense to a place set aside for such produce.
12. Weevily produce awaiting shipment at the port shall be stored separately from clean produce and any produce railed as sound and discovered by the grader to be weevily on arrival at the port shall be removed forthwith by the owner at his expense to a place set aside for such produce.
13. Should it be found necessary to store weevily produce at the places mentioned in (Regulation 1) pending the arrival of a vessel with space available to take such produce, the cost of such storage shall be borne by the owner.
14. Weevily produce shall not be shipped in a hold which also contains clean produce.
15. All produce rejected by the grader shall be removed by and at the expense of the owner from the wharf sheds not later than the fourth day after such rejection, provided that produce rejected on account of dampness may be dried by the consignee, on premises to be provided by himself, at his own expense, and may again later be offered for inspection.

16. In the event of any consignor electing to store produce rejected for export, in private sheds away from the wharf such action shall be permitted, but should the owner of such produce thereafter decide to dispose of it locally he may do so on payment of the difference between the special export railway rate and the ordinary rate obtaining between the station of origin and the port. If the produce rejected is not resubmitted for grading, and exported within a period of 30 days from the date of rejection payment of such difference must then be made.
17. No Maize shall be permitted to be exported which contains more than 14 per centum of moisture as determined by the Brown-Duvéj tester.
18. A charge shall be made by the Inspector at the rate of 6 cents per bag in respect of all maize submitted for grading under these regulations, and payment therefor shall be made prior to issue of Certificate or removal of Maize. If maize has been removed and later re-submitted for inspection the same charge shall again be levied.
19. The Government shall not be held responsible for any loss which may be sustained in connection with maize forwarded for export, and shall not undertake any responsibility in respect of any certificate which may be issued under these regulations.

File 49513/23 Kenya

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9nd / 23

DRAFT.

23 Oct 1923.

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Sir,

W. C. G. M.
MIRUTE.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt

of your despatch, No. 1403, of the

11th of Sept^r, forwarding copies

of the Report of the Proceedings

of the Maize Conference

held at Nairobi; & to

inform you that I have

read the Report with interest.

- Mr. Brett Oct 18
- Mr. Varkin
- Mr.
- Sir C. Davis.
- Sir G. Grindie.
- Sir H. Read.
- Sir J. Masterton Smith.
- Mr. Ormsby-Gore.
- Duke of Devonshire.

2dfb

10.

2. I note the efforts
to be made to develop & improve
the industry & would
refer to my tels of the
31st of August & 1st of
Sept approving of the specific
action
steps proposed ~~in this~~
for this purpose
direction.

On Gov 43194/23
Gov 43257/23

Jrc

(Signed) DEVONSHIRE